

The Pacific Coast Architect



VOLUME VII

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, APRIL, 1914

NUMBER 2

THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT

Published on the First of Each Month at 725 Chronicle Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

Subscription in the United States and possessions \$5.00 a Year. Foreign and Canadian \$6.00 a Year Single copies, each 50 cents

Entered as Second-class matter at the Post-office at San Francisco.

Changes in, or copy for new advertisements must reach the office of publication not later than the Fifteenth of the month preceding issue.

The Editor will be pleased to consider contributions of interest to the readers of this publication. When payment for same is desired, this fact should be stated. Self addressed envelopes must accompany all such contributions.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

TEL. DOUGLAS 3424

EDITORIAL.

The National Architectural Exhibition

The San Francisco Architectural Club have completed arrangements and are now active in preparing for the National Architectural Exhibition to be held in San Francisco during the time of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915.

We will naturally expect the individual co-operation of every architect, particularly on the Pacific Coast in supplying the Exhibition with the best work he has produced so that it may be exhibited to the thousands who will be in San Francisco at that time.

It is their intention to issue a very elaborate Year Book in conjunction with the Exhibition and it will contain reproductions of the work on exhibition that is selected by the committees appointed in the various cities of the United States.

P.-P. I. E. Co. Adopts Local Architect's Invention

The Butterfly Map invented by Architect B. J. S. Cahill, has been adopted by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition company to illustrate the "circumaviation" of the world to take place from San Francisco 1915. The map was chosen for this purpose because distances are correct on all parts of the map which preserves a uniform scale.

*** * Building Heights**

New York, or more properly Manhattan, has nine buildings exceeding 400 feet in height as follows: Woolworth Building ...750 feet Metropolitan Life Building ... 700 feet Singer Manufacturing Company Building.....612 feet Municipal Building 560 feet Bankers Trust Building 539 feet 485 feet New Equitable Building . Adams Express Company Building.......424 feet Times Building .419 feet West Street Building404 feet

The American Academy in Rome

Officers, 1913

Wm. Rutherford Mead, Grant LaFarge, Sec. William A. Boring, Treas. Pres. Theodore N. Ely, V.-Pres.

Executive Committee, 1913 Edwin H. Blashfield Officio) Wm. Rutherford Mead (Ex William A. Boring (Ex Officio) Officio) . James C. Edbert H. Siddons Mowbray Theodore N. Ely (Ex John B. Pine Officio) Edward K. Rand Edward Robinson Breck Trowbridge Daniel C. French William M. Kendall C. Grant LaFarge (Ex Andrew F. West

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Finance Committee Edward D. Adams Henry Walters Robert W. DeForest

Jesse Benedict Carter, Director of the Academy and Director of the School

of Classical Studies. Gorham P. Stevens Director of the School of Fine Arts.

"The Pacific Coast Architect" takes pleasure in presenting to the attention of its readers the following facts concerning the American Academy in Rome.

The Academy, founded at the close of the Chicago World's Fair, in 1893, by D. H. Burnham, Charles F. McKim, Augustus St. Gaudens and John LaFarge, is now all but a United States Government School of Fine Arts in Rome.

Up to the present time it has been supported entirely by private subscription, and it is not expected that Congress will make any appropriation in its behalf. Yet, the academy has ten acres, within the walls of Rome, in the most beautiful part of the city, with four important buildings-three of them historical-such as the Villa Savorelli, or as it was afterwards known, the Villa Aurelia, surrounded by a superb garden, a splendid new building opposite it, which, though simple, provides complete accommodations for sculptors, painters, architects, historians and such other men as may be admitted to the academy, and two small villas-the residences of the heads of the two schools-the School of Fine Arts and

the School of Classical Studies.

The present running expenses of the academy are about \$60,000 a year; ultimately they will be at least \$70,000 per year, or more. The net income from subscriptions already made, and from endowments, is about \$52,000 a year. There is, therefore, at the present time a deficit annually of about \$20,000, which must be met by temporary subscriptions until permanent endowment funds have increased sufficiently to cover same.

Some of the greatest names in America are connected with the academy. The subscribers include not only the original founders from among the group of architects, painters and sculptors of the Chicago Exposition; grants from big universities like Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Columbia and Princeton, and an allowance from the Rockefeller Foundation, but subscriptions from J. Pierpont Morgan, W. K. Vanderbilt, Henry Walters, Henry C. Frick and others.

At the present time, Mr. William Rutherford Mead, of McKim, Mead & White, is the President of the academy.

For the purpose of making the academy national as far as possible, it is desired that subscriptions to the endowment fund be solicited in all parts of the United A group of San Francisco architects have been invited and have consented to serve as a committee for this purpose and several subscriptions have already been promised.

"The Pacific Coast Architect" sincerely trusts that persons interested will communicate with it or with any of the members of this committee. The committee is comprised of the following well-known architects:

George W. Kelham Lewis P. Hobart Willis Polk John Galen Howard Louis C. Mullgardt

It is not to the credit of the United States that it has up to now permitted its students in the Fine Arts to rely entirely upon the generosity and liberality of the French government. France has freely permitted foreigners to attend her National Academy of Fine Arts. However, the Grand Prix de Rome of the Ecole des Beaux Arts is open only to citizens of France, and therefore American students are deprived of this privilege. The American Academy in Rome will give to American students the same opportunities for academical honors as the Grand Prix de Rome of the Ecole des Beaux Arts does to citizens of France.

America, today, stands in the presence of a great revival in the Fine Arts, equal to, if not excelling, any period in the history of art. This revival is expressing itself in various forms. It is to become even more intense as a result of the exposition in San Francisco. We possess all the prerequisites for this artistic revival. We have the genius in our people, strengthened by its mixed origin. We have the wealth and the resources. The question which presents itself to us, therefore, is a very practical one-it is not the problem of arousing an interest in art-it is rather a problem of controlling

this interest when it comes to expression. proposed that the American Academy in Rome will teach the dogmas of the Fine Arts, but it is believed that the sincere student, inspired to highest energy by the conditions that have grown up in this country, will find in the academy at Rome, the broad foundation in which the roots of all permanent art must find most nourishment.

An "American" Quantity System

We do not advocate the adoption in this country of the English system. We notice that some of our contemporaries unwittingly refer to the present movement in aid of better estimating and contract methods as the "English" quantity system, but this is scarcely correct, for the system advocated by the A. I. Q. S., may be found, in principle at least—that is, "payment according to measurement"—elsewhere. For example, in Germany, France, Australia, South Africa, Ireland, Scotland, etc. What we have always advocated, and very properly so, we think, is the adoption of a system of our own—an "American" system—and not an appropriation of the methods or ideas of others, and which is more or less prevalent nowadays, to say nothing of their unsuitability for a progressive nation such as ours.

The Cornell Civil Engineer, which is the official publication of the Association of Civil Engineers of

Cornell University, says in a recent issue:

"It is indeed good news to hear that a definite move has been made towards the establishment of quantity surveying in this country, as a means of encouraging better methods of estimating and dealing with bids. The operation is so simple, and yet so fair, and satisfactory, that it is surprising the system has not been adopted in this country. However, a start has been made in the right direction with the organization of the American Institute of Quantity Surveyors, which has headquarters in San Francisco.

The president of the San Francisco Chapter, A. I. Mr. George B. McDougall, has appointed a Chapter committee upon "quantity surveying." We have reason to believe that this committee will be glad to hear from We have reason similar committees in other Chapters, with a view of bringing about an intelligent interchange of views and information in regard to this up-to-date subject. By this or similar co-operation between the Chapters it will be possible to collect valuable practical data, such, for example, as will, when put together, assist the institute in taking intelligent and definite action. Certain contractors' organizations are now at work, so as to be prepared for such a possibility.

4 Architects Are Capitalists in France

It is unusual for a house, however small to be built in France, without the services of an architect, who not only draws the plans, but actually superintends the work. Usually it is he who orders the building material and assures himself that its quality is up to specifications and requirements. The contractor and his workmen perform their duties in conformity with the architect's orders, and the latter, who is usually a man of capital, advances the funds required in order that the contractor need not wait for payment until the building is completed. Moreover, the French law imposes on the architect a serious responsibility, since he, as well as the contractor, is responsible for all defects of construction during a period of ten years.

Proposed Standard Sizes of Catalogues

When one considers the multiplicity of sizes of catologues in use today, the advantage of a standard size is at once demonstrated. A committee appointed by the Technical Publicity association to investigate and recommend standard sizes for catalogues, recently measured 927 catalogues and found 147 different sizes, ranging from 3 x 5 to 11 x 141/4 inches.

This matter has been under investigation by the committee of the Technical Publicity association for the past eighteen months, and its investigations have led to the recommendation of 6 x 9 and 8½ x 11 inches for standards for all purposes. Both of these sizes will cut to very good advantage with a minimum of waste from catalogue papers now carried in stock by paper manufacturers. Another advantage of the larger size is that catalogues of these dimensions can conveniently be filed with correspondence, as this size will very nicely fit standard filing cabinets.

For paper bound catalogues, the cover should be trimmed to the exact size of the inside pages. Deckel edges and overlapping edges make catalogues less convenient to handle, and should be discouraged.

For catalogues with stiff covers the inside pages should be trimmed to the sizes recommended, i. e., 6×9 and $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ inches, with an overlap of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

The committee also recommended $8 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ inches for bulletins, and this size was accepted by the Technical Publicity association, at its meeting on October 9, 1913, because a large number of companies are now using a letterhead of this size and because bulletins frequently accompany letters and are filed with correspondence. This size is also one that has been recommended by the Master Car Builders' association as a standard for letter paper and specifications.

When binders are furnished for bulletins, the should be $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ inches. In this way they will be uniform with the $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ -inch catalogue and can be filed with

While the 9 x 12-inch size has been recommended by the Technical Publicity association for technical and trade journals, it is not recommended as a standard for catalogues.

The report of the Technical Publicity association is the same in all respects as the report of similar committees appointed by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Institute of Architects, except that these committees recommended the $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ -inch size for both bulletins and catalogues.

It is to be hoped that all manufacturers will appreciate the importance of this subject and for the benefit of their customers and prospective customers will adopt these standards for all future catalogues and bulletins.

A big redwood tree was recently cut by T. W. Hine of Humboldt county and the logs measured inside the bark and at the small end:

1st log	Diameter.		Scale.	
	144 in.	16 ft.	16,688 bd. ft.	
	144 in.		17,648 bd. ft.	
	132 in.		16,504 bd. ft.	
	126 in.	16 ft.	12,042 bd. ft.	
	126 in.	20 ft.	14,870 bd. ft.	
	120 in.	20 ft.	13,668 bd. ft.	
7th. log	108 in.	32 ft.	17,778 bd. ft.	
	108 in.	32 ft.	17,778 bd. ft.	

126,976 bd. ft.

What Will the Canal Do?

So overshadowing have been the engineering and commercial aspects of the Panama canal, that little attention has been directed to its likely architectural and building effects. But the time of opening draws so near at hand that the latter effect is beginning to receive a greater consideration. Prognostications of city growth are liable to error, else everybody would prosper in the real estate business.

But it is being voiced and it is getting into print that some people look for the practical creation and rapid growth of a city, either at Panama or Colon, where great warehouses will be erected and where great freight cargoes will be unloaded and separated into various divisions according to destination.

It is reckoned that freight from San Francisco to Chicago through the Panama canal direct to Albany and there transshipped could be delivered \$2 per ton less than by rail across the Rocky mountains. The lumber interests of the Pacific coast are preparing to invade the Atlantic coast with their products as soon as commerce via the canal is made possible, and from the Atlantic coast to extend the trade as far inland as the freight tariffs will permit.

There are various other cities that expect a wonderful stimulus to growth from the canal commerce, among them New Orleans. The centers where the greatest construction benefits will be received cannot be predicted. The tide of commerce will in a large manner decide it. In the growth of the American nation, it is doubtful if any one enterprise exerted so vast and beneficial effect as the construction of the Erie canal. Prior to its completion, Ohio pioneers lived in abject poverty and the future seemed hopeless. There was no adequate market for the farm products. The canal immediately gave them an outlet to the Atlantic coast and transformed the despondent pioneer into an active and ambitious citizen, so that villages and cities began to spring up throughout the west and to grow rapidly.

The present acute state of politics over Panama canal tolls gives some idea of the importance of the question economically. The decision may benefit or retard the growth of various commercial centers in the country. It needs only a slight modification sometimes to change the whole course of a river, whether the stream be commercial or merely hydrogen per-oxide, plus adulterants.

The one deduction that seems clear is that somewhere in the country construction work is to be largely benefited and improved by the completion and opening of the Panama canal.

A little daylight is beginning to appear in the matter of eliminating the general contractor in certain lines of building construction, and bidding direct with the architects or owner. The master plumbers and steamfitters have advocated this and in some cities have attempted to sidestep the general contractor in placing their estimates with various degrees of success.

The American Institute of Architects in a recent convention in New Orleans, La., passed a resolution recommending their members to adopt the practice of direct letting of contracts for mechanical equipment, such as heating and ventilating apparatus, plumbing, and electrical work, instead of subletting such work through the general contractor.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, one year ago, passed a law requiring separate bids for plumbing, heating, ventilating and electrical work on public buildings in the state. This law permitted the contractors for such work to bid direct with the proper authorities and not through the general contractor. In two or three instances the legality of this law has been ques-In two or tioned, but in such cases the courts have granted a permanent injunction and permitted the proper authorities in charge of the building to accept estimates from and award the contract direct to the one who was to perform the work.

May the day be hastened when the so-called subcontractors can submit their bids direct to the architect or owner and thus prevent the peddling of bids by general contractors.

Painting Building Exteriors

The frame structure of wood had of necessity to painted to preserve the material making up the building exterior. How soon such a construction left unpainted would deteriorate and become of unsightly appearance is a common knowledge. When we constructed of brick the need for a preservative as paint was found to be wanting.

Face brick for exteriors rather than need any aid for appearance would be practically ruined by paint. Terra cotta also resists the weather and as an orna-mentation should be left as it comes on the work. Therefore either of the foregoing reasons for painting wood structures is obviated by the use of brick and terra cotta.

Concrete buildings have now come into use and against paint plays a prominent part in aiding this material in appearance and preservation. Look about at the concrete structures and note the great amount of painting required on them. Many such buildings are marked off and then painted to represent stone. Painting this material to relieve it of the natural porosity is now recognized as a preservative of the material.

4 Out-door Sleeping for the Health

A great many years have passed since the subject of open air treatment, particularly out-door sleeping, has been discussed by the medical profession in gen-That it is suggestive in itself, none can deny. It appeals both to the patient and the practitioner. window frame appliance leaving the head only in the open air was in the front rank until recently a new and most convenient method of out-door sl came to our notice—The Outdoor-Indoor Bed. sleeping method does away with every inconvenience and rather improves the condition of the room.

Upon excessively hot night so depressing to the invalid, the heat of the house may be shut off at night and the heat of the outside be shut out in the day time.

About one-third of this bed is concealed under the seat of a davenport in the room proper and the rest in an alcove-like addition extending outside about two and one-half feet. The dome-shaped wall of the alcove revolves and by simply swinging it over to the inside, the occupant finds himself out in the open, protected by a heavy wire screen and adjustable storm curtain. By reversing the operation the bed is inside a warm room, and the patient is free to arise without any aid nor the fear of being chilled.

San Diego Architects Offer City Services

San Diego has recently gained title to tidelands which in the opinion of many, particularly professional men, are capable of high development from a civic bet-terment standpoint. The San Diego Architectural Association has adopted the following resolution, addressed to the common council, offering its services free of charge to work out a scheme for the development of the tidelands which if adopted would beautify the harbor and enhance the public welfare both from a commercial and

civic standpoint:

"In view of the unusual opportunities for good architectural as well as commercial development of the recently acquired tidelands of the city of San Diego, it is the sense of this association that the city council should refrain from granting any franchises or leases on the reclaimed tidelands, especially that portion lying north of Broadway, until serious and mature consideration is given to the future development of this land by a special harbor commission to be appointed by your honorable body and the final adoption of a permanent plan approved by this commission.

"It is further recommended that part of the duty

of this commission should be to select a board of the most experienced and competent harbor engineers and architects to recommend and assist in the formation and

carrying out of such plan.
"To this end, the San Diego Architectural Association tenders its services to act collectively or individually as may be desired by your honorable body. Said services to be rendered gratis, for the common good and the advancement and beautification of the harbor and city of San Diego.'

Efficiency in Electrical Construction in Buildings

By Charles T. Phillips, C. E.

While the cost of the electrical construction in the average building may be only a small percentage of the total cost, it is usually the first item in which economy is practiced. As a result, about 90 percent of buildings have an inadequate electrical installation. At the same time, data gathered from a number of stores, office buildings, hotels, etc., show that of the electrical work which is installed, only from 34 percent to 62 percent of the capacity of the installation is used or required-an average of less than 50 percent. In the majority of these buildings, the tenant cannot use the numerous electrical devices which go to make up the equipment of a modern business institution. For example a certain large business house is using only 52 per cent of the installation as originally specified, yet this same firm was compelled to spend over two thousand dollars for additional work before they moved into a building which they were leasing, to bring this item up to a point where it would be adequate to their requirements, and these requirements were not unusual.

In addition to the saving that could have been made in the first cost, the owner is paying interest, insurance, maintenance and depreciation charges against an idle investment, which, in these days of close competition, efficiency methods and specializing, will not obtain results in keeping with modern progress. The tenant or owner is put to extra expense after the building is completed, and, in the majority of cases a large amount of work is done in a temporary manner by the janitor, which does not give good service, is unsightly and increases the fire risk. Practically every fire started by

^{*}Written for The Pacific Coast Architect by Mr. Phillips, Pacific Building, San Francisco.

electricity can be traced to improper work. These conditions could have been easily avoided by the proper designing and detailing of the work before the contract was let.

The argument may be brought up that it is well to allow a certain margin for unforeseen requirements that may arise, but, if the design is given thorough consideration when the plans are being prepared, these requirements can frequently be incorporated in the original design. It is true that after the contract is let and during construction, the owner or tenant may require certain changes or additions that may increase the connected load at certain points to such an extent that marked changes in the construction will have to be made. Even under this condition the ultimate cost will not be as great as if the original design had been ample to supply the subsequent requirements. Changes or additions are rarely ever such that even a generously designed installation will meet and the writer's experience has been that it is impossible to have the design meet these requirements.

The mode of procedure in designing a system of wiring for illumination should be as follows: Ascertain the purpose for which each portion of the building will be used, the color scheme, whether of light, medium or dark tones, the type of fixtures (whether efficiency in light distribution will predominate or will efficiency be secondary to an artistic design), type and kind of lamps that will be used, method of control, approximate rate for electric current and whether low first cost is of more importance than subsequent maintenance. The method usually followed is to design the installation by rule-ofthumb, making allowance for the least efficient conditions that could possibly be met, and, in a great many instances, the capacity is many times greater than would be required under the most unfavorable circumstances. There may be cases where the requirements of the tenant, the color scheme and other factors can not be determined before the electrical work is designed, but, for stores, office buildings and similar installations, the necessary information can usually be obtained beforehand.

A fallacy usually connected with electrical construction is that expensive work is good work. This is not necessarily true. The writer's experience has been that high first cost, as a rule, means complications that could just as well have been avoided, as the finished installation usually lacks in flexibility and adaptability to its purpose, all of which may have been attained in a simple Marble switchboards, with polished trimmings, design. expensive fittings and unnecessary details, which are frequently specified, do not contribute to the effectiveness of the finished job. The switchboard is generally in some obscure portion of the basement, consequently the expensive fittings and unnecessary apparatus are hidden from view and could just as well have been omitted, or less expensive material could have been used. A great many details which are frequently specified could just as well be left out. Expensive fittings are often called for when the rest of the installation is of the very cheapest construction. An instance where an expensive marble switchboard of two panels with polished copper trimmings was called for was in the specifications of a small, cheap class C building. The total apparatus required on this switchboard could have been installed satisfactorily on a slab of slate three or four feet feet square, or in a sheet iron box lined with asbestos.

While the contractor or manufacturer who furnishes apparatus may realize that the construction is unnecessarily expensive, it is of no particular object to him to raise objections, his aim being to make the sale as large

as possible and to follow the line of least resistance during the progress of the work. Constructors can not be expected to assume the responsibility of a proper design or to protect the owner against improper work, nor can he be condemned for looking after his own interest first. When contracts are taken at starvation prices, in order to get them at all, it is little wonder, if, to save himself, the contractor has to skimp the work and to search the specifications for every loophole to avoid certain requirements that would add to the cost. The more chance there is for extras, the lower the contractor is willing to bid. Extras mean large profits and practically no risk.

The majority of specifications state that the voltage loss shall not exceed a certain quantity with all lights burning. Nothing is said, however, about loss on motor Very rarely will the voltage drop be sufficient to affect the lights to such an extent that it can be noticed with the eye, and while there are cases where this clause is of value, the load factor of the installation should be considered. A high voltage drop may exist on the motor feeders, amounting to a loss of very much more power than the loss on the lighting circuits, yet, to my knowledge, I have never seen the voltage drop mentioned in connection with the power. "Will power saved by minimumizing the voltage drop pay for the added cost?" is a question that can be solved only by knowing the cost of the additional construction and the rate paid for current. In an industrial establishment a careful consideration of this item may be quite a factor in economical operation.

The greatest mistakes in connection with specifications is that they are ambiguous and incomplete. will frequently consist mainly of paraphrased portions of the National Electrical Code, with other phrases and sentences which are impossible to interpret. A tedious enumeration of the many tests that the work will have to pass before acceptance (these tests as a rule are never made) and lengthy schedules of outlets, switches, etc., could be omitted, much to the improvement of the specifications. Bulk in specifications is not desirable. bosity is a defect. It is confusing, not only in estimating, but in making the installation. The wiremen prefer to depend on the plans, and where mistakes in construction are made they can usually be attributed to an attempt to specify those items that should be shown on On most jobs of electrical construction there the plans. are many details which specifications should not under-take to work out. Detail drawings should be furnished if satisfactory results are expected.

A clause frequently inserted in specifications, to the effect that the work shall be finished and complete, with all details and apparatus necessary to fulfill all requirements, even those not specified or shown, is not legal and can not be enforced legally. If certain items necessary to complete the work are not shown or specified, court rulings do not hold the contractor responsible. Frequently there are glaring omissions in the specifications, and although the contractor may feel sure that same will be required, he can not, in justice to himself, include them in his estimate, knowing that if he did his chance of being the lowest bidder would be very remote.

Ignorance of electrical matters may lead one to suppose that the approval of the inspector is a guarantee of first-class construction. Neither the underwriters nor the local inspection bureaus maintained by municipalities require that the construction shall be any more than safe from fire. The results to the owner may be very disappointing, yet the work may conform to all rules and requirements of these inspection bureaus.

There are a number of time-honored customs in electrical construction that seem to hang on in spite of the march of progress. A number of these, while still permitted by the electrical "Code," are not required. In many instances these items are detrimental to good service in addition to the added cost.

Where certain apparatus or fittings "will be selected later," as frequently noted in specifications, the contractor is at a loss as to what to estimate on, especially where there is a wide difference in the prices of the various articles that will fill the requirements. Recently a set of specifications contained the above mentioned clause, and as there were 648 of one particular article needed, and quite a variety from which to select, costing from 16 to 60 cents each, the contractor naturally estimated the highest priced type, at the same time, trusting, that if he were the successful bidder, he could install the cheapest one. There are very few items in electrical construction that are not made by several manufacturers, and in the majority of cases there are a number, the price and quality of which are the same. Why should not a selection of several or of one only be specified? The contractor can estimate with intelligence and delays and superintending will be reduced.

Make specifications brief. Show as much detail as

possible on the plans and it will be found that the work will cost less, the construction will be of higher grade, there will be less extras and the tendency of the contractor to take a chance will be eliminated.

4 Orpheum Theatre, Salt Lake City, Utah

4

The new Orpheum theatre, situated on Second South, between Main and West Temple streets, is the very last word in the way of physical comforts that stage and theatre experts have been able to devise up to date was built at a cost of a quarter of a million dollars.

Mechanically speaking, it has a complete equipment for the purpose of facilitating the operations, both behind and in front of the curtain.

Architecturally the exterior in polychrome terra cotta and tapestry brick is highly characteristic of the purpose of the building, and its details and general character, more or less in the modern Italian renaissance, indicate very forcibly to the passing public that back of the store and office building there is situated a sumptuous home for the muses.

One enters the handsome lobby with its groined ceiling in Caen stone, supported on arches and double columns with handsome Tennessee bases, and the full marble tiled floor, unique display frames and other up-to-date accessories, and eventually arrives at the auditorium proper through the spacious foyer.

The details of the interior follow very closely the character of the exterior in style, and this interior is treated in a very broad and simple manner. The first thing that strikes one is the entire absence of pillars and posts.

There are over 2000 seats in the theatre, about 1200 of which are on the first floor, the balance being in the boxes and balcony. There is no gallery, that portion answering the description of a gallery being located at the rear of the balcony and is reached by separate stairways.

Broad marble staircases lead to and from this balcony, and in case of fire or panic there are thirty exits from the building, so it is impossible for any disaster to occur. These exits lead into alleys on the sides and behind the building-in other words, there are exits on all four sides. The building itself is con-structed entirely of steel, concrete and brick, and is absolutely fireproof, there being nothing in it to burn but upholstery and draperies.

The stage portion is entirely cut off from the audience by walls with fire doors, and the proscenium arch is in an instant shut off by the dropping of the asbestos curtain.

Returning to the question of decorations, the happiest and most harmonious color scheme has been adopted by the architect who made special trips to Chicago and New York for the purpose of selecting his materials and colors for the draperies and walls The general tonality is French gray and gold, the gold being subdued with French lacquers in blue and mul-The draperies are old gold Orsini velvet, which are themselves relieved by crushed mulberry and rose colored silk.

The lighting scheme is exceedingly happy and novel. The ceiling and domes are lighted by concealed lights backed by mirrored reflectors, and while the house is flooded with light it is soft and comfortable. The few chandeliers that have been used in spots, and the beautiful candelabras on the balcony boxes serve as jewels which give brilliancy to the general atmosphere of the house. Incidentally there are 3097 lamps utilized in the building and 500 outside.

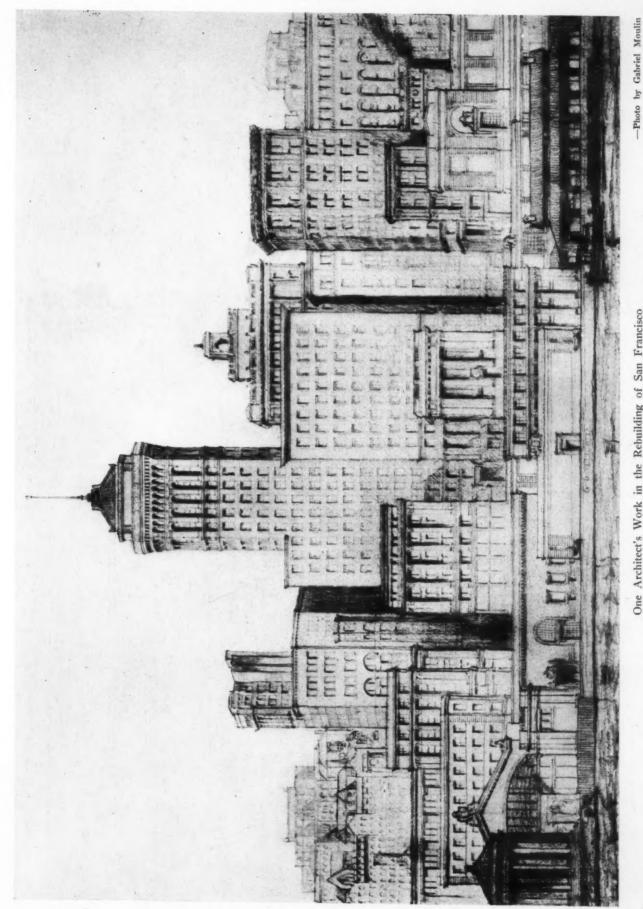
The front of the balcony is given over to loges, of which there are twelve, the center one answering to the royal box, which is a feature in all large European theatres. Then come the six balcony boxes and underneath on the first floor are eight more, making in all twenty-five. In relation to these boxes it is to be noted that one obtains a complete vision of the stage, which hardly ever occurs in any theatre.

The new Orpheum is also notable for its modern mechanical appliances. One of the most prominent features of the house is the fact that the air will be washed and either heated or cooled, as the climatic conditions require. This is done automatically.

An innovation that will be appreciated is rooms, showers and baths. A spacious animal room, too, will prove a benefit to showmen with valuable performing animals from the tropical climes, which must be guarded from changes of temperature at all times. A big scene dock for the storing of scenery and a spacious "prop" dock for the storing of scenery and a spacious room are both improvements over anything existing in any other theatre in this intermountain region.

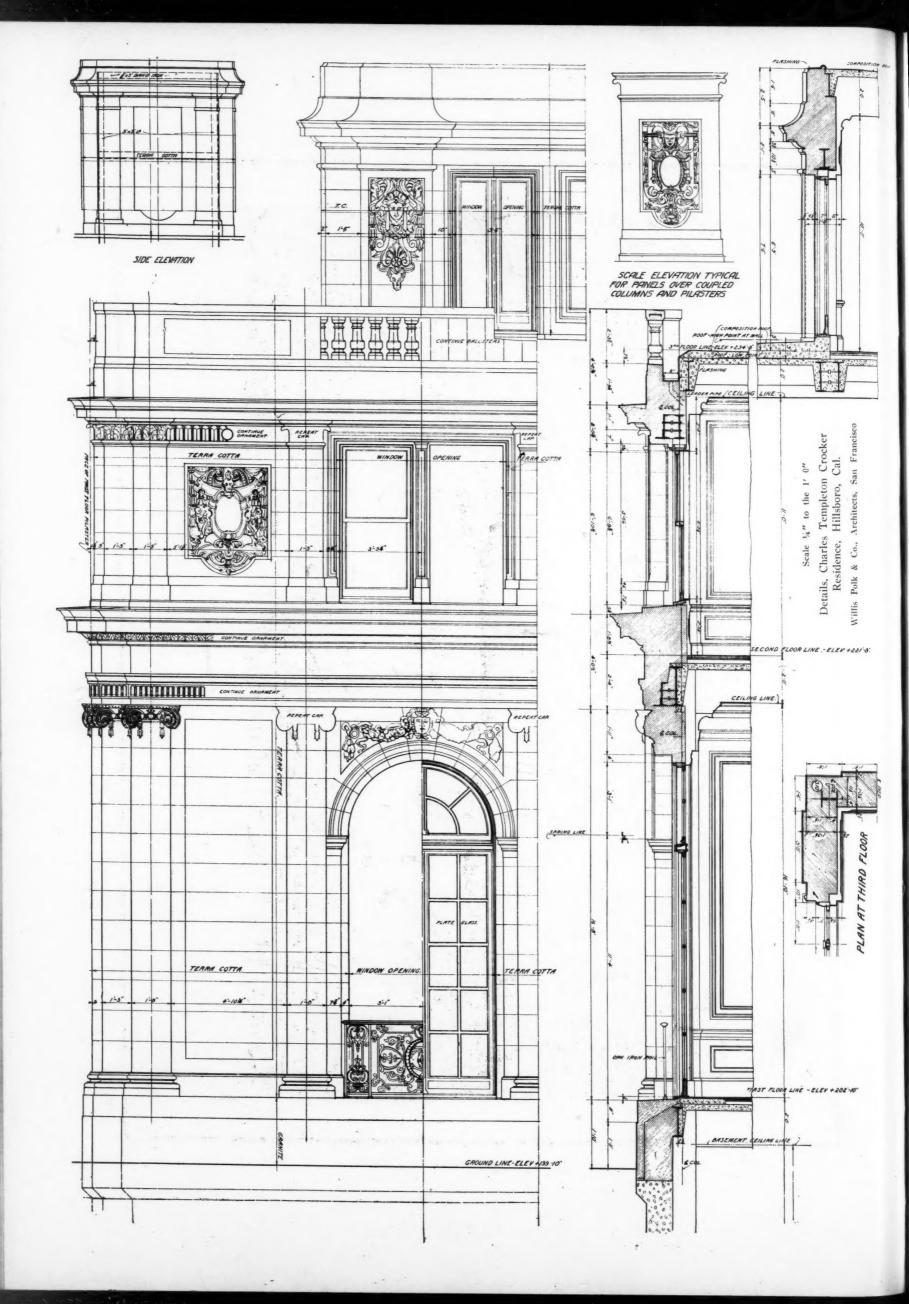
All features have been most carefully considered and executed and the general verdict of the professional theatrical man is that the stage side of the curtain is as complete and perfect as is the audience side. In other words, the old policy of fixing up the "front" to the neglect of the "back" is no longer in vogue in the modern theatre.

G. Albert Lansburgh, the architect of this complete theatre, has had previous experience in the wants of a modern vaudeville house, for both the palatial Orpheums at San Francisco and Los Angeles were built according to his plans and specifications and under his Now that the Orpheum theatre here is completed, he has started upon a similar structure for the great vaudeville circuit in Kansas City. In addition he is supervising the erection of the Motor Transportation building, which will cover five acres at the Panama exposition and cost \$400,000. Mr. Lansburgh is a graduate of the School of Fine Arts, Paris, and in 1906 he was awarded the gold medal at the Paris Salon given by the Society of French Artists.

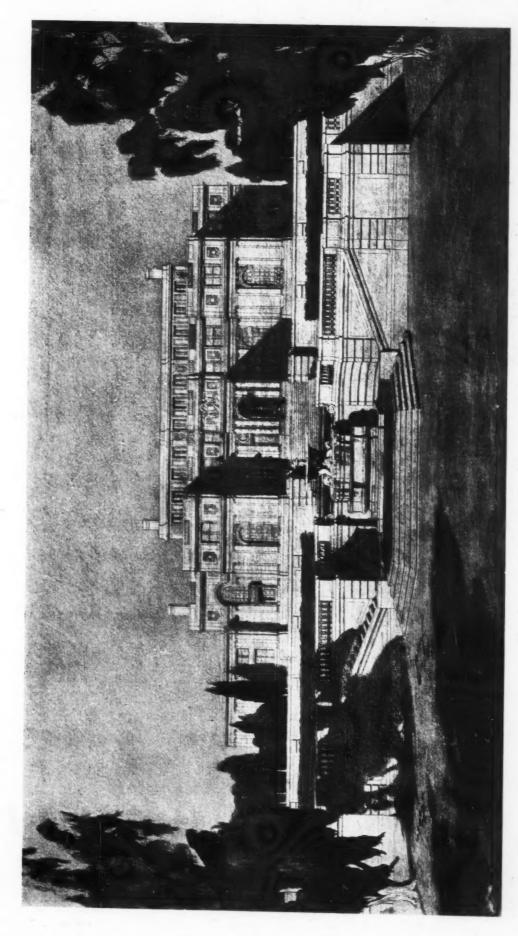


One Architect's Work in the Rebuilding of San Francisco Every building shown in this picture is among some of the many representing the work of from April 18, 1906, to January 1, 1914

THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
April, 1914



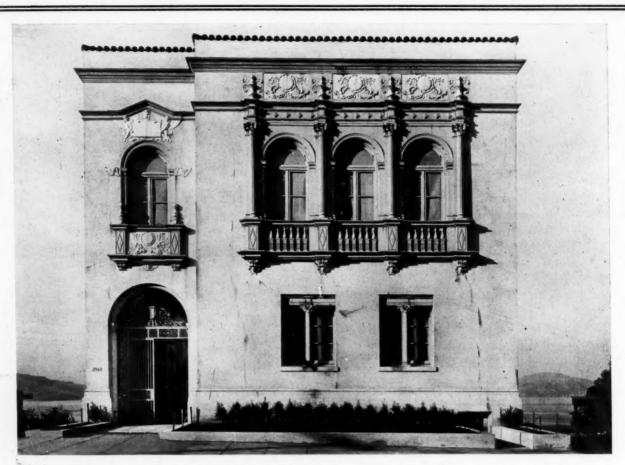




Residence for Charles Templeton Crocker, Hillsboro, California Willis Polk & Co.. Architects, San Francisco

-Photo by Gabriel Moulin

THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT April, 1914

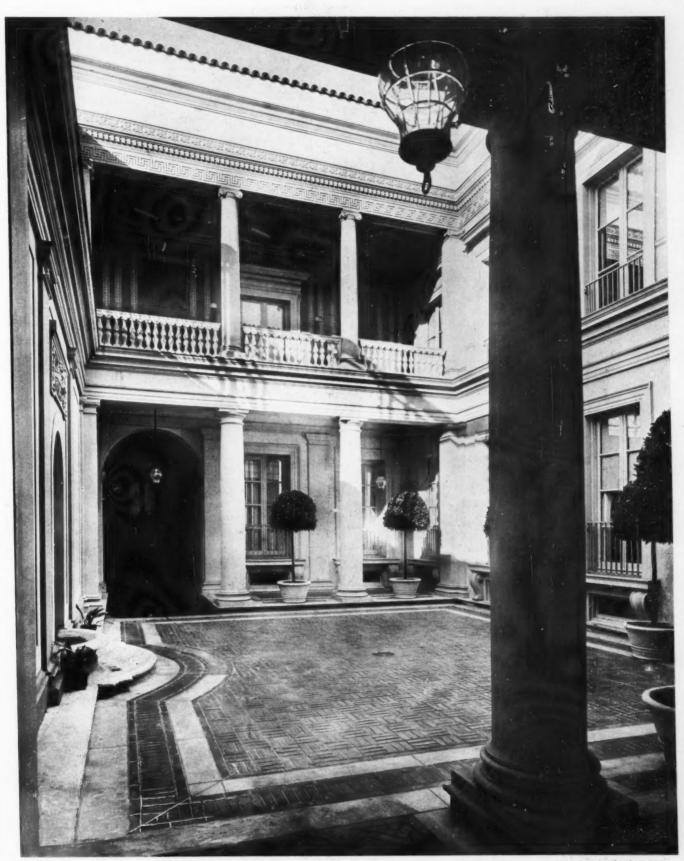


Residence of S. L. Naphtaly, San Francisco, California Willis Polk & Co., Architects, San Francisco

-Photo by Gabriel Moulin

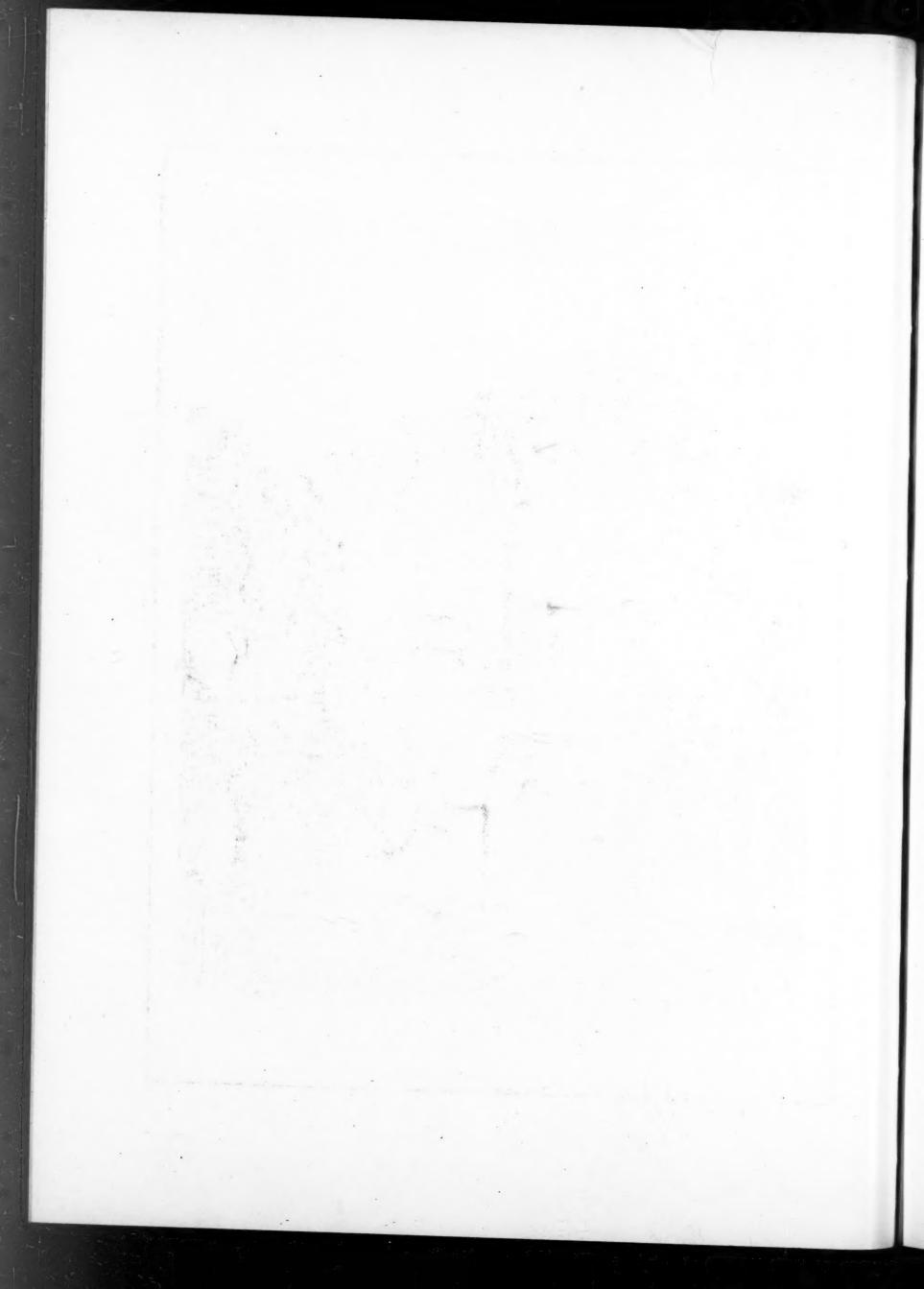


Interior View of Drawing Room, S. L. Naphtaly Residence —Photo by Gabriel Moulin Willis Polk & Co., Architects, San Francisco



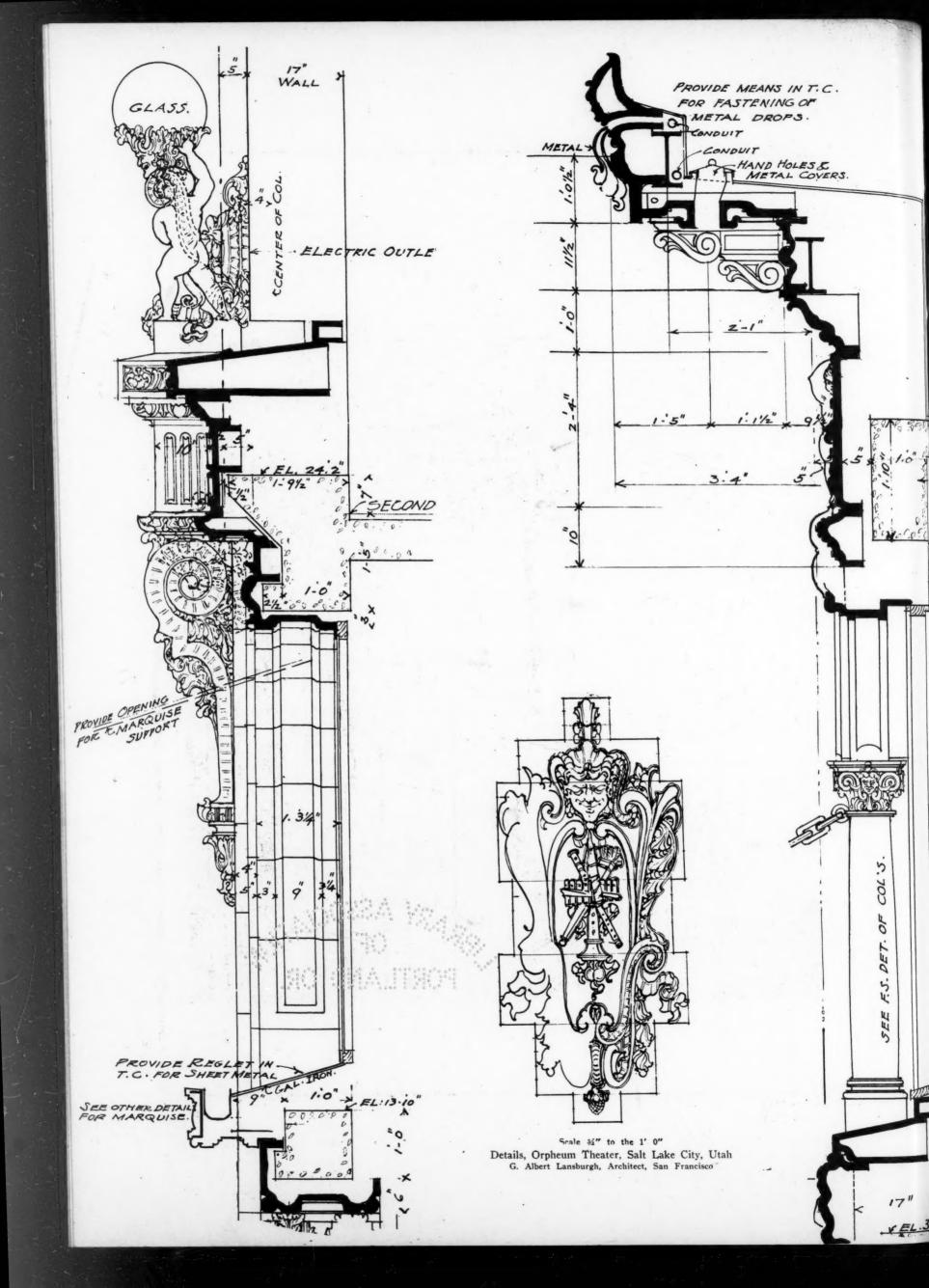
Interior Court, S. L. Naphtaly Residence Willis Polk & Co., Architects, San Francisco

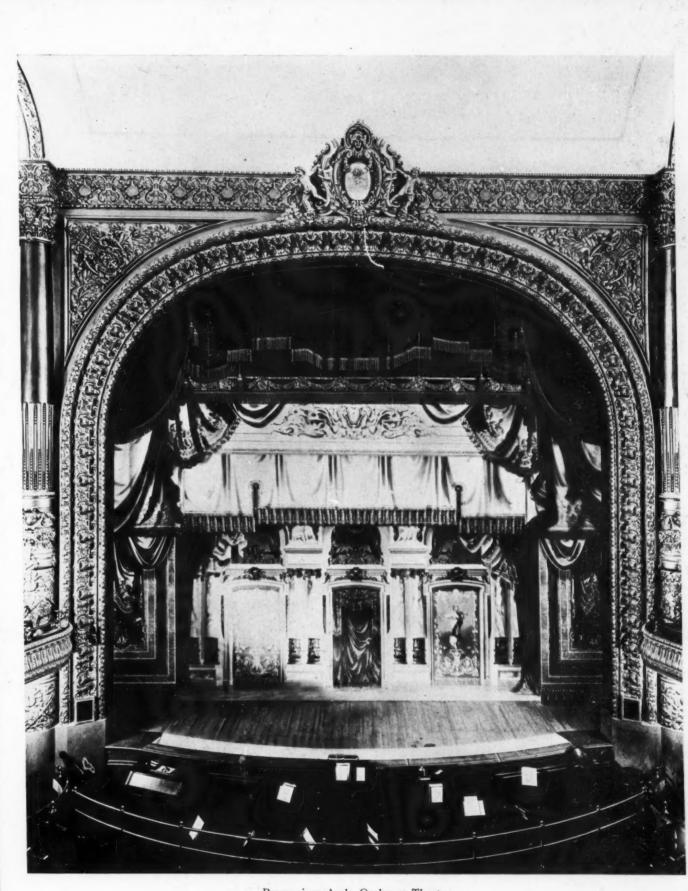
-Photo by Gabriel Moulin





Exterior, Orpheum Theater, Salt Lake City, Utah G. Albert Lansburgh, Architect, San Francisco



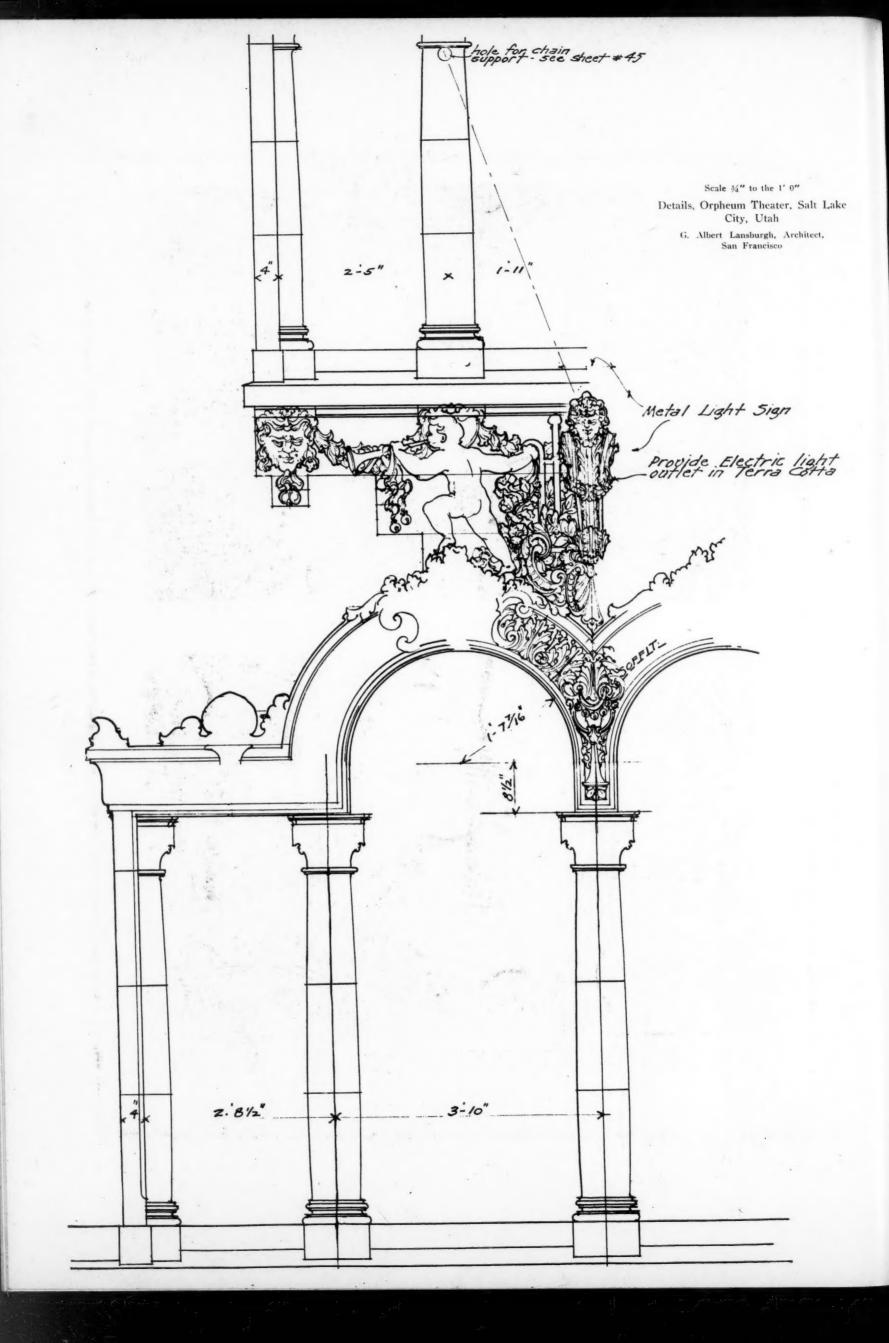


Proscenium Arch, Orpheum Theater G. Albert Lansburgh, Architect, San Francisco

THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT April, 1914

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SEE F.S. DET. OF



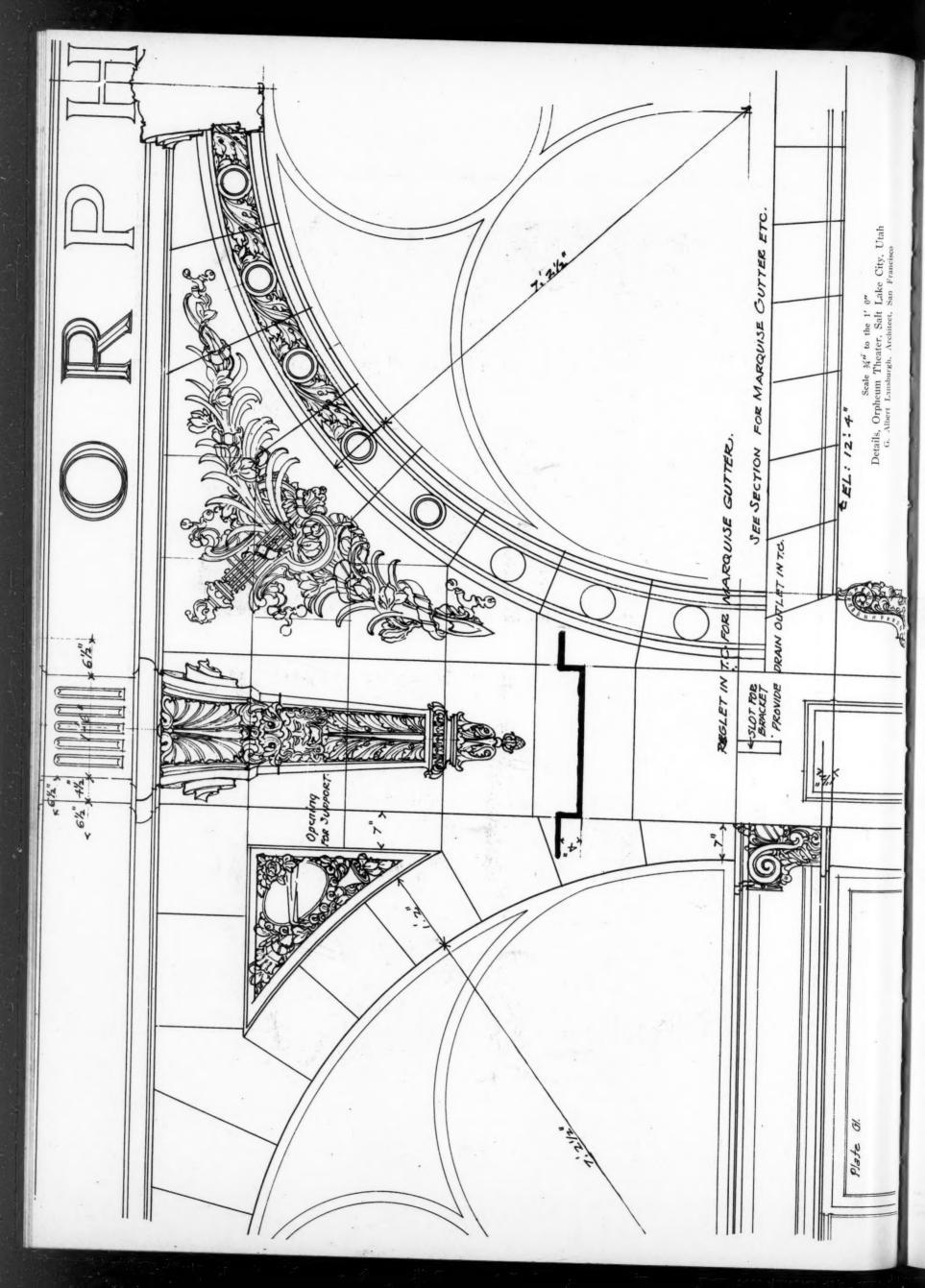


View Showing Balcony, Orpheum Theater

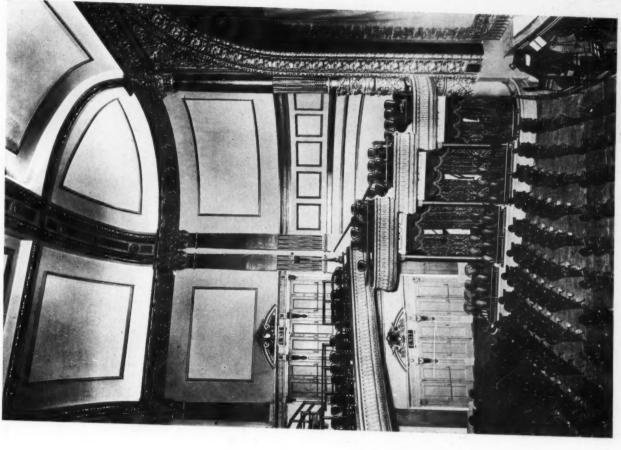


Lobby, Orpheum Theater G. Albert Lansburgh, Architect, San Francisco

Lake



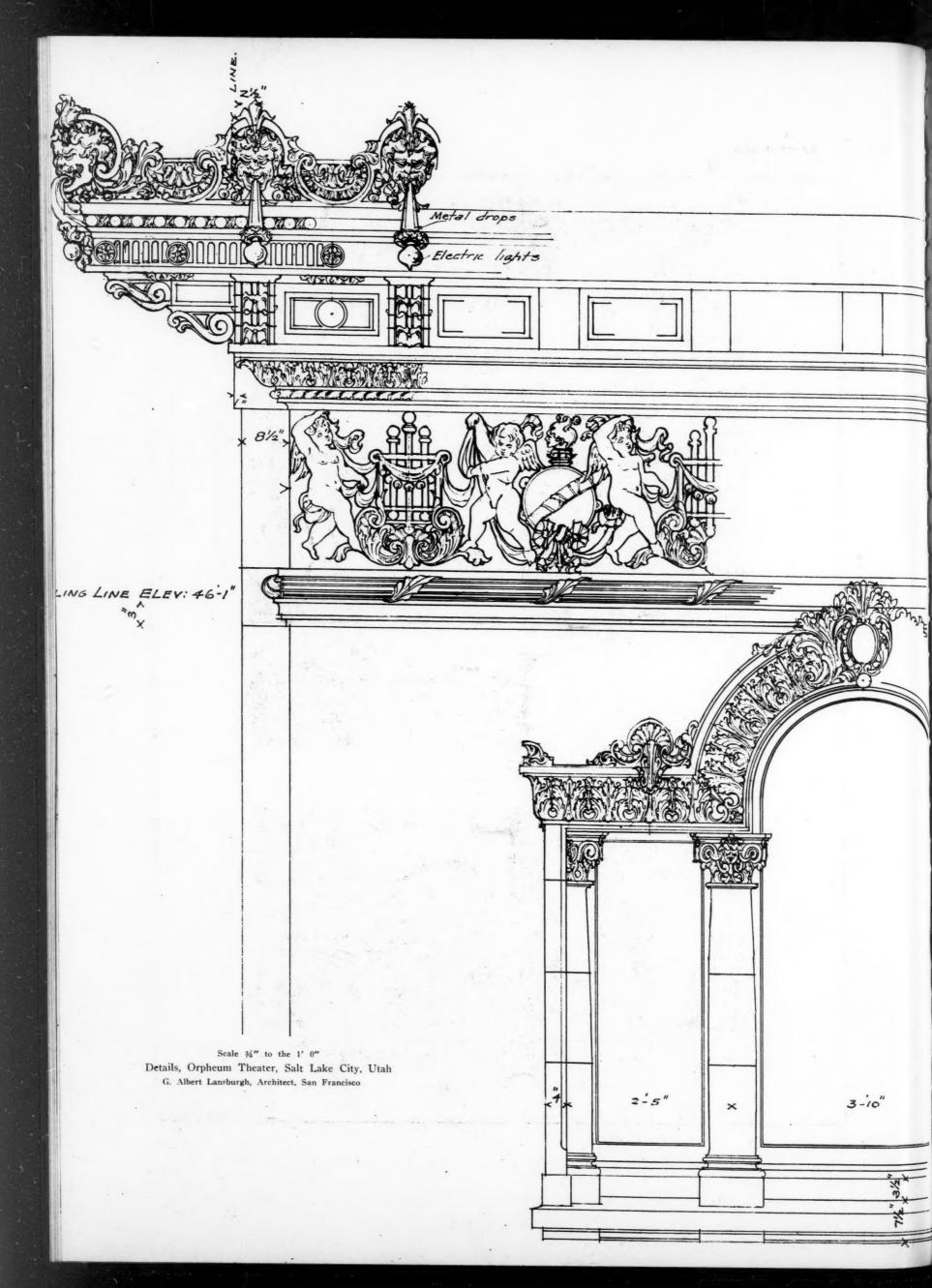




View Showing Method of Concealed Lighting

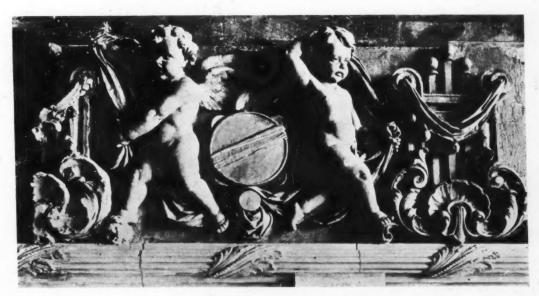
Detail of Lobby

G. Albert Lansburgh, Architect, San Francisco





Lamp Standard, Exterior, Executed in Terra Cotta Gladding, McBean & Co., Finn Frolich, Sculptor



Main Frieze, Exterior, Orpheum Theater G. Albert Lansburgh, Architect, San Francisco



THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT is the official organ of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

an Francisco Chapter, 1881—President, G. B. McDougall, Russ Building, San Francisco, Cal. Secretary, Sylvain Schnaittacher, First National Bank Building, San Francisco, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, William Mooser, Nevada Bank Building. Chairman of Committee on Competition, Geo. B. McDougall, 235

Montgomery St.

Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month; annual, October.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS. The Octagon, Washington, D. C.

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Thomas J. D. Fuller, 806 Seventeenth St., Washington, D. C. Robert Stead, 906 F Street, Washington, D. C.

OTHER PACIFIC COAST CHAPTERS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

Southern California Chapter, 1894—Vice-President, A. C. Martin, 430 Higgins Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal. Secretary, Fernand Parmentier, Byrne Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Information, W. C. Pennell, Wright & Callender Bldg., Los Angeles.

Date of Meetings, second Tuesday (except July and August), (Los Angeles).

Oregon Chapter, 1911—President, Morris H. Whitehouse, Wilcox Building, Portland, Ore.

Secretary, Ellis F. Lawrence, Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Ore.

Chairman of Committee on Public Information (not known).

Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month, (Portland); annual, October.

Washington State Chapter, 1894—President, Charles H. Alden, 513
Colman Bldg., Seattle, Wash. Secretary, Arthur L. Loveless,
513 Colman Building, Seattle.
Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Chas. H. Alden,
513 Colman Bldg., Seattle (till further notice send all communications to Arthur L. Loveless, 513 Colman Building,
Seattle)

Seattle.)
Date of Meetings, first Wednesday (except July, August and September), (at Seattle except one in spring at Tacoma); annual, November.

President George H. Williamson, 528

Colorado Chapter, 1892—President, Geeorge H. Williamson, 528
Majestic Bldg., Denver, Colo. Secretary, Arthur A. Fisher,
459 Railway Exchange Building, Denver, Colo.
Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Arthur A. Fisher,
459 Railway Exchange Bldg., Denver, Colo.
Date of Meetings, first Monday of every month (Denver, Colo.);
annual, September.

San Francisco Chapter, A. I. A.

The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held at the Tait-Zinkand Cafe, on Thursday evening, March 19th, 1914. The meeting was called to order at 9:15 o'clock by Mr. Geo. B. McDougall.

There were twelve members present, and Messrs. Charles H. Alden and Thomas Morrin were present as guests of the Chapter.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the regular meeting of February 19, 1914, were read and approved.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Reports were received from the following Standing Committees:

Reports were received from the following Standing Committees.

Building Laws Committee:

Mr. Mooser, for this Committee, reported that he had attended a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, at which certain building laws were being discussed. He stated that no other members of the Committee were present, and the Secretary was directed to ask the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors to notify the chairman of the Building Laws Committee whenever any matters of interest were to

come up.

Educational Committee on Practice:

Mr. Smith O'Brien, for this Committee, said that it was mortifying to ask gentlemen to prepare papers for the Chapter meetings unless there was a larger attendance. He suggested that a strong notice be sent so that there would be an increased attendance at the next meeting, at which Mr. McCormack would read a paper on "Manufacturing of Ornamental Bronze and Iron Work." Under the auspices of this Committee, previous to the business meeting, Mr. Thomas Morrin read a most interesting paper on "Problems of Heating and Ventilating which Confront the Architect." A discussion followed the 'reading, and at the close Mr. Morrin was tendered the thanks of the Chapter. dered the thanks of the Chapter.

dered the thanks of the Chapter.

Quantity Surveying Committee:

Mr. Wright, for this Committee, submitted a written report, which was ordered received and placed on file.

Committee on Relations with Building Trades:

Mr. Schulze, for this Committee, reported that there had been one meeting of this Committee with the Masons' and Builders' Association at which there had been some interesting discussions as to the plan which had been virtually decided upon by the Masons and Builders to notify the Architects that they would only figure on segregated contracts after the fifteenth of May.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Committee on the Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws:

Mr. Mooser, for this Committee, reported that, at the request of the Institute, no further work had been done in regard to the revision of the Constitution and By-Laws. However, the amendment to the By-Laws, offered at the meeting of January 15, 1914, would be sent out for balloting.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following communications were received and ordered placed

The following communications were received and ordered placed on file:

Letter from Local Union, No. 509, of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, stating that our communication to them, dated February 25th last, would be taken up by them at their regular meeting, held this month; from Mr. Chas. C. Moore, President of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, requesting the cooperation of the S. F. Chapter, A. I. A., with the coming Exposition in 1915; announcement of the Fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Arts, to be held in Chicago; another request from the Portola Festival Committee for contribution to cover debt incurred during last Festival. Several communications from the Louisiana Chapter, A. I. A., relating to the proposed destroying of the army barracks at New Orleans; from C. H. Whitaker, in rethe change of name of the San Francisco Chapter; from C. H. Whitaker, referring to the subscriptions to the Journal; from Mr. Swartout, Chairman of the Committee on Government Architecture, A. I. A., in reference to the establishment at Washington of a Department of Fine Arts; from Mr. Gilbert, copy of letter sent to Mr. Geo. M. Greenwood, President San Francisco Architectural Club, stating his approval in the matter of the above mentioned body holding a National Architectural Exhibition in San Francisco during 1915; and a copy of the Quantity Surveyor.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

There was no unfinished business.

NEW BUSINESS.

The Chapter indorsed the action of the Louisiana Chapter, A. I. A., in protesting against the destruction of the buildings at the Jackson Barracks, and the Secretary was directed to so notify the Representatives of California in the United States Senate and Congress, and also the Louisiana Chapter.

The resolution of the San Francisco Chapter, directing the Secretary to collect one dollar from each Chapter member for the Institute Journal, was amended to include the Institute members.

In the matter of the City Planning Exhibit, it was duly moved, seconded and carried that the Chapter subscribe twenty-five dollars towards the enterprise, and the Secretary to arrange with Mr. Cheney for a night to be devoted to the Architectural profession.

Mr. Charles H. Alden, President of the Washington State Chapter, addressed the meeting on the matter of closer relations between the Coast Chapters, and the desirability of fostering the work of the Architectural League. He also stated that he hoped there would be a large attendance at the next League Convention in Seattle.

The Chair having announced with regret, that the Southern California Chapter, A. I. A., had through death been deprived of its esteemed President, Robert B. Young, the Secretary was directed to express the sympathy and regret of the San Francisco Chapter to the Southern California Chapter for the loss it had sustained.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Chapter adjourned at 10:30 o'clock out of respect of the memory of the late Robert B. Young.

Subject to approval,

SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER,

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER, A. I. A.

The seventieth meeting of the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held at the Hollenbeck Cafe, Los Angeles, Calif., on Tuesday, March 10, 1914. The meeting was called to order at 7:35 p. m. by Vice-President A. C. Martin. The following members were present:

1. John C. Austin

2. J. J. Mackus

3. F. P. Davis

15. O. W. Morgan

16. S. T. Norton

17. Robert H. Orr

18. Fernand Parmentier

Robert H. Orr Fernand Parmentier H. M. Patterson W. C. Pennell T. F. Power A. F. Rosenheim J. T. Vawter Avg. Wackerbarth Albert R. Walker H. F. Withey F. R. Schaefer Wm. Henry Willson P. A. Eisen W. E. Erkes P. H. Frohman 18 20. 21. 22. 23. Homer W. Glidden Elmer Grey John C. Hillman John C. Frillian J. W. Krause John P. Krempel A. C. Martin H. H. Martin B, M. Morris 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. Wm. Henry Willson

As guests of the Chapter were present: Mr. Herman Kemne and son, R. H. Kemne, architects from Butte, Mont.; A. W. Rea, architect; W. E. Prine, and H. K. Hensley of the "Southwest Contractor"; John D. Bowler of the "Builder and Contractor."

The minutes of the sixty-ninth meeting were read and approved. For the committee appointed to confer with Master Builders, Mr. T. A. Eisen presented a report. Mr. A. R. Walker next reported a meeting between the Chapter's Sub-Committee on Public Information and the Publicity Committee from the Los Angeles Builders Exchange. The Builders Exchange requested the Chapter's co-operation for instituting better relations between architects and builders and establishing better methods in the practice of estimating, etc.

of estimating, etc.

After discussion it was decided to recognize the request of the Builders Exchange and to co-operate with them and the Secretary was instructed to communicate to the Exchange the Chapter's vote of confidence, on motion by John C. Austin, seconded by Elmer Grey

of confidence, on motion by John C. Austin, seconded by Elmer Grey and duly carried.

A. F. Rosenheim, on behalf of the Chapter's Sub-Committee on Competitions, next called for a reading of recent correspondence between this Chapter and the regents of the University of Arizona, with reference to a competition for plans for an Agricultural building. Following the reading of the several letters by the Secretary, A. F. Rosenheim read a letter from J. E. Allison to the University of Arizona. A discussion followed concerning the proper form for the Chapter to adopt in issuing circulars to its members with reference to competitions. Fernand Parmentier moved, seconded by Aug. Wackerbarth, that the sub-committee on Competition draft a form to be used. An amendment by John C. Austin was submitted to this motion, seconded by John P. Krempel, that the committee prepare special circulars for each individual competition, same to be distributed to the members by the Secretary. The amendment was carried.

A. F. Rosenheim next presented a proposition from Mr. George

amendment was carried.

A. F. Rosenheim next presented a proposition from Mr. George A. Damon of Throop Institute of Pasadena, requesting this Chapter's patronage in instituting a competition for plans showing improvement of property at four corners of two intersecting streets in Pasadena. After considerable discussion it was concluded that the matter should be referred to the Chapter's Sub-Committee on Education, on motion made by Fernand Parmentier, seconded by Homer Glidden and duly carried. The Secretary was also instructed to communicate the Chapter's vote of thanks to Mr. Damon for his

public spirited attitude in this matter, on motion made, seconded and

At the call of Mr. John C. Austin the question of standard specifications as submitted sometime ago by the Master Painters association of Los Angeles to this Chapter was taken up. The original committee from this Chapter composed of A. F. Rosenheim, H. F. Withey, T. A. Eisen and John C. Austin presented a report which was read by Mr. John C. Austin together with a communication from the Master Painters association, requesting the Chapter's adoption of their standard specification. A general discussion followed, after which it was decided to have a number of copies of the specifications printed and distributed among the Chapter members for their report at the following meeting, on motion made, seconded and duly carried. and duly carried.

For the Committee on Entertainment Mr. John P. Krempel next reported that Mr. Meyer Lissmer would deliver an illustrated lecture on his recent European trip at the following Chapter meeting.

The resolution of condolence on the death of William Curlett, drafted by the committee appointed by this Chapter, was next read by the Secretary. On motion made, seconded and duly carried, the resolution was adopted and ordered spread upon the minutes.

Elmer Grey next reported for the Chapter's Committee on Civic Improvements, composed of John C. Austin, Elmer Grey and A. F. Rosenheim. He reported a meeting with a committee from the Municipal League of Los Angeles. The joint committee is to interest itself in the coming exhibit on city planning to be held in Los Angeles and to solicit from the Los Angeles City Council and the Los Angeles County Supervisors financial assistance towards this end. A resolution to this effect has been prepared by the committee to be submitted to these bodies.

A. F. Rosenheim next read a reply to his letter from Frank

A. F. Rosenheim next read a reply to his letter from Frank Miles Day with reference to an address delivered by the latter some time ago on civic improvements. The letter advised that the lantern slides used in his lecture would be available for this Chapter for similar use.

Chapter for similar use.

With reference to the location of the proposed City Hall for Los Angeles, the committee advised the Temple block site on condition that certain adjoining property be secured for a general civic centre plan, and the committee further decided that the plan developed by Charles Mulford Robinson for a civic centre for Los Angeles some years ago, would not be practicable or applicable today, and they proposed to recommend to the City Council the employment of the best city planning expert available; the committee contemplating a resolution to that effect to be submitted to the City Council. A general discussion followed and the committee was instructed to act with the planning commission of the City of Los Angeles, on motion made by John C. Austin, seconded by Aug. Wackerbarth and duly carried.

Communications were next read as follows: From Mrs. R. B. Young, acknowledging the Chapter's resolutions of condolence in the recent death of Mr. R. B. Young, president of this Chapter. From Octavius Morgan, member of this Chapter, at present traveling in Europe, his greetings to the Chapter members. From the Municipal League of Los Angeles acknowledging the committee appointed by this Chapter to co-operate with the league in city planning and civic improvements.

From C. H. Whitaker in answer to a letter from this Chapter of February 11th, with reference to the proper course of procedure for the election of a new president

From C. H. Whitaker in answer to a letter from this Chapter of February 11th, with reference to the proper course of procedure for the election of a new president.

From W. R. B. Wilcox, from Seattle, a director of the Institute, acknowledging receipt of the report of the Fourth Annual Institute Convention from the delegates of this Chapter.

From Egerton Swartout, chairman of the Committee on Government Architecture, A. I. A., requesting this Chapter not to take active steps temporarily in matters pertaining to Government architecture.

Government Architecture, A. I. A., requesting time Chapter not to take active steps temporarily in matters pertaining to Government architecture.

From Horace Welles Sellers, secretary of the Philadelphia Chapter of A. I. A., requesting this Chapter's action through the Senators and Congressmen of this district in preventing the proposed demolition of the Jackson Barracks at New Orleans. On motion, made by John P. Krempel, seconded by John C. Austin, and duly carried, the Secretary was instructed to communicate with the proper authorities in Washington in order to carry out the request of Mr. Horace Welles Sellers.

Mr. John T. Vawter, a member of this Chapter, read an interesting paper on Architectural Accoustics, illustrated by diagrams and sketches on a blackboard. A general discussion and questioning of the speaker followed the reading of the paper, after which, on motion made by John P. Krempel, seconded by A. F. Rosenheim, a rising vote of thanks from the Chapter was tendered to Mr. John T. Vawter.

The meeting adjourned at 11:25 p. m.

OREGON CHAPTER, A. I. A.

OREGON CHAPTER, A. I. A.

The meeting was called to order February 14, 1914, at 12:30
President Whitehouse.
In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. Johnson was appointed to

serve as temporary secretary.

The following members answered the roll call: Messrs. Wilson, Williams, Smith, Beckwith, Mayer, Jacobberger, Naramore, Emil Schacht, Chester Hogue, Johnson, temporary secretary, and White-

Motion made by Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Hogue, carried approving minutes of last regular meeting. Minutes of the last executive meeting were read and approved.

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Committee on Legislation reported.

Motion made by Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Hogue, that Mr. Fouilhoux call special meeting of Building Ordinance Committee to discuss the matter of certificates by the Building Department for final completion of work.

final completion of work.

Committee on Building Laws—No report.

Committee on Membership—Mr. Wilson spoke his disapproval of approaching prospective members to the Chapter without first having the Chapter ballot on their names. Without further discussion such action on the part of Mr. Wilson was approved.

Committee on Competition—No report.

Committee on Municipal Plans and Affairs—No report.

Committee on Education—No report.

Committee on Programme and Entertainment—No report.

Committee on Quantity Survey reported that the engineering

Committee on Quantity Survey reported that the engineering societies and architectural societies had endorsed the Quantity Survey system, and that the committee is now awaiting the attitude of the Builders Exchange.

Committee on Rose Festival reports as follows:

"Your committee, appointed to co-operate with the regular Rose Festival Committee, appointed to co-operate with the regular Rose Festival Committee, begs to report that, after several discussions as to the most advantageous scheme of street decoration and the streets to be considered in the scheme, the several members of the committee have been able to work upon a common plan and have prepared sketches showing their ideas. These ideas have been further boiled down and will be presented to your committee at its next meeting."

Committee on Publicity-no report.

BALLOTING.

BALLOTING.

Ballot on Revised Schedule of Charges carried 19 to 2.

Letters were read from Messrs J. H. Rankin and Knickerbacker Boyd; and a letter from Mrs. King relative to School House Decoration. In Mrs. King's letter it was asked that the Chapter appoint a representative to meet with her committee for the purpose of discussing the best means of beautifying the school rooms and grounds. Mr. Lawrence was unanimously elected representative and the Secretary was instructed to reply accordingly to Mrs. King's letter.

Letter from Mr. Sturgis regarding the "Octagon," which letter was laid on the table awaiting further communications on this subject.

ject.

Mr. Jacobberger submitted several schemes for the location of the Auditorium on the West Side as follows:

"The question of the location of the proposed Auditorium is now a most interesting one before the people of Portland. I believe it will be conceded that the location should be on the West Side and should be situated to fit in with the civic improvement as contemplated in the Bennett Plan. The question of finance has evidently been the stumbling block before the different commissions and City officers. Would like to offer the following as a possible solution of the problem:

and City officers. Would like to offer the following as a possible solution of the problem:

The ideal arrangement would be the acquiring of the double block bounded by 10th, 11th, Jefferson and Main street, leaving the present Ladd School for a future Art Building, the present Ladd & Corbett Block for a Museum, etc., widening Madison street to 120 feet, so as to permit the greatest possible frontage of the Auditorium through this widened avenue to the Park Blocks. This, on account of the expense, may be impossible. The next arrangement would be the exchange of the Ladd School block for the Market block, transferring the Ladd School to the present Old High School Building on 14th and Morrison. This would serve the school population of that district almost as conveniently as the present one. The School Board then to erect on the Market Block the Trade School, Supply and Storage Building for the School District. This, to my mind, would be a splendid situation for such a building, as I understand that probably only one Trade School would be required by the city for considerably greater population than it now has.

This done, the Ladd School block would be available for the Auditorium by an exchange of properties between the two public bodies. This location, I contend, will comply with every demand that can be made. As to fitting in with the civic plan, its nearness to the business and hotel centers and its transportation facilities, even now not excelled by any other site, as can readily be seen by reference to the plan of this location.

If it is deemed necessary to have more than the one block.

If it is deemed necessary to have more than the one block, the block west should be secured and cross street vacated. This would give a site of 200x480, 200 feet front on the Park block,

giving plenty of room for circulation around building

As I understand it, there is some money available for the purchase of additional ground; if the amount is insufficient, take enough out of the building appropriation and then go as far as you can with building, which would be sufficient at least to complete greater portion, leaving certain portions incomplete, but would give the use for the main intention of such structure until further appropriation can be secured, which I feel confident the public will give in due time on account of the proper location of the building the building.

the building.

The fact that the plans are already completed and which have involved an expense of several thousand dollars, which would be lost in case a smaller site was adopted or by other sites that conditions might require total new drawings, should have much consideration. The present Architects could revise their drawings to suit the grades of this site, otherwise no change would be necessary and would mean expediting the progress of the work. Should the one block be deemed sufficient, the city could appropriate say 40 feet of the 70 or 80 feet of 10th street, and the fact that frontage is on the Park blocks, the entire space of 200x240 would be available for building, since it would be unnecessary to leave any space in front for circulation, which would be necessary in any other unparked location.

It would seem to me that at least one of these schemes is

It would seem to me that at least one of these schemes is practical, and therefore would ask the chapter to consider these suggestions, and if deemed feasible, to put forth such efforts as lay within the powers of the body to bring to a fruition at least one of these suggestions."

It was moved and carried that the Chapter express to the City Commission its unanimous approval of a West Side site. Mr. Whitehouse volunteered to see Mr. Brewster in regard to the several possible sites as provided for in the drawings of Mr. Jacobberger. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

WASHINGTON STATE CHAPTER, A. I. A.

The Chapter met at dinner at the Seattle Athletic club at 6:30, March 14th, 1914, with the following members present:

Somervell Thomas Willatzen Bebb Blair Cote Gould Willcox Loveless Myers Schack Field Ziegler

Owing to the absence from the city of President Alden and the illness of Vice-President Everett, Mr. Gould was elected temporary chairman for the evening.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The Secretary's report was presented, which included, among other things, the whereabouts of several members of the Chapter, an invitation from the Pacific Northwest Society of Engineers to be present at their March meeting, an announcement from the Institute that subscriptions would shortly be called for for the purpose of extending and repairing the Octagon. Attention was called to the weekly Thursday luncheons and all members were urged to make an effort to attend them as often as possible.

The Treasurer's report was read and ordered placed on file.

At the suggestion of the chairman, Mr. Willcox made a few

At the suggestion of the chairman, Mr. Willcox made a few brief remarks concerning architectural impressions on his recent trip East. He called attention to the fact that Seattle has no such architectural opportunity as is afforded by Michigan avenue in Chicago and the streets in several other Eastern cities of similar

Chicago and the streets in several other Eastern cities of similar nature.

The chairman introduced Mr. E. R. Erskine, who presented to the Chapter his view of the work of architects in Seattle and certain possible extensions of their field along usefulness, suggesting among other things, that they take up the matter of constructing as well as designing of buildings. He suggested that buildings should be so designed that they would not "go out of style," and called attention to the lightness of the structure coupled with heaviness of ornament, which he observed in a good many buildings which had come under his notice, the type usually designed by contractors and others not trained in the principles of design.

Mr. A. B. Lord, who was also present as a guest, gave some ideas as to the laying out and developing of certain city districts surrounding prominent buildings.

An interesting discussion followed these two addresses, especially along the lines suggested by Mr. Erskine that architects were entirely too modest and should advertise in some form or other much more than they did at present.

The meeting adjourned at 10:05 p. m.

COLORADO CHAPTER, A. I. A.

COLORADO CHAPTER, A. I. A.

There being no news of interest as the matters of the last meeting, March 2nd, 1914, were entirely of a local nature, therefor they have included the following article:

EXAMINERS OF ARCHITECTS.

The Colorado State Board of Examiners of Architects has issued its first printed report, a pamphlet of 36 pages, containing in details the organization of the board, the law under which it acts, the rules adopted, list of architects licensed, etc. The report says:

The following states have licensing or registration laws in force to control the practice of Architecture: California, Colorado, Illinois, Louisiana, New Jersey and Utah. Licensing laws are being considered in Indiana, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Texas and Washing-

The latest reports from other state boards of architects where the licensing laws are in force, show most salutary results. Any person in either of these states who has not a license finds that he is handicapped without same, as the general public now comprehends distinctly the meaning attached to the issuance of a certificate of license.

It has been determined in numerous instances that on account of the provisions of the licensing laws, controlling the practice of Architecture, a person without a license as required by law, cannot recover anything from his client for services rendered, and that any contract for the payment of such services is void.

The licensing or registration of architects has naturally increased the standard of architectural education, by the substitution of a compulsory system of qualifications, instead of the old voluntary system wherein there was no possible or adequate protection to the public from unsafe construction and unsanitary buildings.

SAN FRANCISCO ARCHITECTURAL CLUB.

The club has recently offered prices to the Atelier Students in the sum of \$5.00 for the best Order Problem; \$7.50 for the best Class B Plan Problem, and \$10.00 for the best Class A Problem. There are five problems during the year in each of these classes. This is intended to stimulate interest in the Atelier work and will tend to bring in new members.

The Atelier season extends well into June and at the close there will be formed classes in Life Drawing, Water Color and Clay Modeling.

A class in Structural Engineering is now being formed under the direction of a member of the faculty of the Department of Civil Engineering, University of California. This class in the past has been very popular and some very good work has been done by been very poits members.

Word has just been received by the club of the success of one of its members, Mr. Edward L. Frick, in his entrance examinations to the Ecole de Beaux Arts in Paris.

In the examination in architectural design he was given a mark of 17 out of 20. This was the highest mark given out of 700 applicants of the school in this examination in five years.

Mr. Frick received his training in the club Atlier, and last year won a scholarship of \$1,000 offered by the Architectural League of the Pacific Coast.

Another member, Mr. Ernest Weibe, has been placed fifth in the first preliminary for the Paris prize among all the students in the United States. He has also submitted a very fine problem in the second preliminary, and it is hoped by his friends that he may be selected as one of the five to compete in the final competition, which gives \$250 per quarter for two and a half years study in Paris.

This is the largest prize offered in the United States.

The Proceedings of the 47th Annual Convention

Report of Committee on Public Information for the Forty-seventh Annual Convention of American Institute of Architects:

Mr. President and Members of the Board of Directors, American Institute of Architects.

Gentlemen:

Immediately upon the close of the last Convention a list of the newly elected officers, members of the Board, and Fellows, together with a copy of President Cook's Annual Address, was forwarded to the principal newspapers of the country. A letter was enclosed to the papers in cities wherein those officers or Fellows were resident, calling attention to the honor conferred upon one or more of their citizens, and, in the case of Fellows, stating what that distinction meant. letter was sent to the editor of each professional, technical or other publication in the country believed to be interested in the Institute's deliberations, with a list of all principal committee reports presented at the Convention, offering to send, upon request, a copy of any report.

The result was, in each case, that the accounts given of the Convention and the reports printed were numerous Not only was the public more fully inand accurate. formed than ever about the transactions of the Institute, but it was surely a source of gratification to members thus honored by their professional associates to find, upon their return from the Convention, this distinction chronicled as an event of interest to their fellow townsmen.

Members and others who attended the last Convention will remember the forceful address delivered by Franklin H. Wentworth, Secretary of the National Fire Protection Association, in which he made a convincing appeal for the co-operation of the Institute in the work for which his Association stands. Very shortly after that for which his Association stands. Very shortly after that occasion the Chairman of this Committee, after conference with Mr. Wentworth and with the officers of the Institute and of eighteen Chapters, arranged for a speaking tour by Mr. Wentworth, under the auspices of the Institute, before those Chapters which he could reach in a month's travel.

Even after the itinerary was completed such interest was manifested in the spreading of the Fire Prevention Propaganda that additional Chapters were placed on the list, as well as State Architectural Associations (not integral units of the Institute) in some of the States through which Mr. Wentworth would pass. In two of these States Chapters of the Institute have since been formed.

Announcement of the Chapters and Associations visited, with a brief report of his tour, will be made by Mr. Wentworth himself, he having accepted an invitation to come to this Convention for that purpose.

While the tour was arranged under the auspices of the Institute, through its Committees on Public Information in various parts of the country, to better inform the public on matters pertaining to sound building construction and the prevention of fire, too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Wentworth and his Association, but particularly to himself personally for his willingness to undertake the arduous task of such an extended tour.

The American Institute of Architects, through its Chapters, in thus bringing the public in general and architects and professional men in particular to a realization of what can be done by all of them in lessening the fire risk and in aiding in the conservation of human life and property, placed itself before the country as a public spirited body of men quite as much interested in the community welfare as in the advancement in other directions of the profession which it represents. The educational value, also, of the discussions and of the matters concerning the various meetings which appeared in the press is a factor not to be lost sight of.

It would appear significant that, shortly after his tour, at the Annual Convention of the National Fire Protection Association, an Architect, a member of the Institute and President of of its largest Chapter, was elected President of the National Fire Protection Association, and that the Association created a National Committee on Public Information with sub-committees in all principal territories, modelled upon the lines of that in our Institute. At the same Convention the Chairman of our Committee was privileged to address the members on "Co-operation in Public Information."

The Committee with its chain of sub-committees distributed to the principal newspapers of the country and to about one hundred magazines a number of documents received through the Secretary, Glenn Brown, and reprints of an article from The Journal, all relating to a Lincoln Memorial Monument and opposing a roadway.

The Chairman of the sub-committee in the Indiana Chapter performed yeoman's service in the matter of the competition for the Indianapolis Centennial Building and issued a carefully prepared exposition of the Institute's attitude toward this and competitions in general, which appeared in the local papers. This and a statement by the Chairman of the Institute Committee on Competitions were given wide distribution by our Committee.

There have been distributed from one Chapter to another, and at times to all Chapters, various documents likely to be mutually helpful, such as the joint report of the Boston Society and the Master Builders' Association, new schedules, bulletins, etc.

Many occasions have been found to correct erroneous statements appearing in the public press and elsewhere. You may recall among these Mr. La Farge's excellent reply in the "Independent" to a criticism of the classical conception of the Lincoln Memorial. In some cases Chairmen of sub-committees have traced to the source causes of dissatisfaction or misunderstanding and have established a truer point of view. Mr. Worthington, of the Baltimore Chapter, by means of interviews with an officer of the National Building Trades and Employes Association, which was putting out one-sided statements, was instrumental in arranging for a conference between that Association and the proper committee of the Institute to discuss all points at issue in connection with our standard documents.

Our committee, considering that anything which will tend to bring about a better understanding between the architect, the owner and the contractor constitutes most desirable public information, will endeavor to work with and assist all committees having to do with Quantity Surveying and bettering the conditions of estimating; improving of materials, workmanship and technical service; and standardizing the sizes of catalogues and reading matter. And it recommends that the Institute take steps to co-relate these professional activities.

The Committee has endeavored to fulfill all obligations imposed upon it by the last Convention in the distribution of resolutions, papers, notices and the like, and to keep in touch with all the other committees of the Institute whose work in any way affects the public weal. In this connection we must again refer to the value of a press clipping service in keeping chairmen of various Institute Committees informed of matters of public opinion affecting their work, and urge that all Chapters employ similar agencies in their Chapter work.

The suggestion was made to the Committees on Education and on Civic Improvement of our Institute and to the American Federation of Arts that they co-operate in arranging with the University of Texas to give lectures on architecture, town planning, painting and sculpture in the open air summer course of that Institution. As a result the American Federation of Arts, we understand, did provide such lectures on the latter two subjects.

One of our activities, which has been earnestly entered into by many of the sub-committees, has been to enlist the co-operation of the daily press in more firmly informing the public on architectural and allied subjects.

This has inevitably included the part played by the Institute and by the profession in elevating the standard of design and in improving the construction of buildings and their accessories—subjects which are more and more becoming of vital interest to the public by reason of their close relationship to the enjoyment, the comfort and the safety of the whole people.

We have sought to bring about a clever understanding and an acknowledgment of the potent force of the profession in furthering all those co-related activities which lead to better housing conditions, improved educational facilities, safer working and playing places, better arranged cities and more orderly living.

The aims of a profession which is taking such a helpful part in the welfare of our communities cannot fail to appeal to all people, and the enumeration of its activities in the daily papers constitute items of interesting news and also of information to that public whose opinion they will gradually and inevitably mold.

Of one thing this committee is convinced, namely, that if the architects will bestir themselves to do things and take an active part in the doing of things by others they will make news, and as such it will be treated.

In several instances the newspapers have not only given more space and a more marked attention to the presentation of architectural and allied subjects and of news concerning professional activities, but have re-arranged their columns in order to better present this material. One newspaper has devoted a page to architecture, building and real estate, with an architectural illustration daily.

The Chairman of the Institute Committee has, in reading the proof sheets of The Journal each month, marked those articles or notices which seemed likely to prove of especial interest or value to certain magazines, newspapers or other publications, including, in some instances, those classed as "popular." A sufficient number of reprints has then been ordered to send one with a letter to the special editor or publisher selected, unless the publication was on the "exchange list" of The Journal, when a letter only would suffice.

When there appear articles of exceptional merit, like that in the "Saturday Evening Post" for October 4th, entitled "Throes of Building Committees," that in the "Delineator" of November on "Why Consult an Architect—and Now," or that in the Boston "Herald" on "The Architect," the Chairman asks all sub-committees to bring them to the notice of Chapter members that they may see for themselves what is being done by such nontechnical publications toward informing the public and that they may encourage them by writing letters of appreciation or comment. Even the humorous weeklies have begun to find the architect an object for the shafts of satire, which indicates, at least, that he is being observed.

The following notice, which was featured in the Philadelphia "Public Ledger," is indicative of the reception accorded the services of the members of committees:

"The July number of the National Municipal Review says: On March 4, 1913, the Philadelphia Public Ledger, a widely known daily paper, began the publication of a weekly section devoted to City Planning, Architecture and Real Estate. The Committee on Public Information of the American Institute of Architects has been assisting the Public Ledger in the presentation of material. It suggests that here is an opportunity which lies open in other cities. Certainly it is unnecessary to enlarge upon the educational possibilities with which such work might be fraught."

A significant action and one likely to prove of value to other Chapters was taken by the Wisconsin Chapter when it passed a resolution that an extra copy of The Journal be sent each month to each local paper because it was considered very material to the interests of the public and the profession that the daily press be informed of the work being done by the Institute.

Following this excellent suggestion the Chairman wrote a letter to all sub-committees urging that similar action be taken by each Chapter, to the end that the activities of the Institute and of the profession, as chronicled in The Journal each month, might be disseminated through the press of the country. Too long has it been considered an axiom that the doings of professional organizations concern only themselves and therefore an extensive circulation of The Journal among the editorial offices of the newspapers of the country will, we hope, be welcomed by the papers as a means of dispelling this illusion.

The Executive Committees of the Philadelphia and of the Illinois Chapters have authorized the Chairmen of their Committees on Public Information to correspond with the editors of all principal local newspapers, offering to send, each month, a copy of The Journal to any person delegated by the editor to receive same. We understand that in Chicago alone nine papers will receive The Journal.

We are informed that the Chapter in San Francisco enthusiastically provided for such subscriptions to its leading papers. The Rhode Island Chapter, we understand has done likewise, and the Baltimore and other Chapters are looking toward similar action.

At a combined meeting of the committee with the Committee on Publications, the suggestion was made that one or more forms of postal cards be issued illustrating the historical Octagon House in Washington with an appropriate legend describing it as the home of the American Institute of Architects. If found practicable, the cards will be published for the use of the members and the public alike.

Toward the close of the year the committee learned with regret of the resignation of Secretary Brown from the committee. As this necessitated a change in membership, the President decided to increase the number of This committee now consists of Frederick L. Ackerman, Carl F. Gould, Eleazer B. Homer, Albert Kelsey, Francis J. MacDonnell, Arthur H. Scott and George Worthington, in addition to Frank C. Baldwin and the Chairman of the original committee. Nearly all of the appointees are chairmen of their local sub-committees and are thoroughly conversant with what has been accomplished through such committees. With this increase in numbers and with men selected for their known interest and activity in this work it is reasonable to expect that the Institute Committee will be able to accomplish much more than heretofore, though for the present these men have, necessarily, only been able to concentrate their attention upon extending the usefulness of the Conven-

The public, as well as the profession, has long since become quite familiar with the fact that the Forty-seventh Convention was to be held in New Orleans in December—more notices having appeared this year in advance of the Convention than ever before during and after the Convention. The various chairmen and others prepared notices for the press and other publications and distributed hundreds of copies of the official program, all of which tended to insure the accuracy and completeness of the preliminary accounts concerning the Convention.

Newspapers in all sections of the country received this information and, in recognition of the importance which the subject warranted, published it to an extent which has surely stimulated attendance on the part of architects, and which will increase the educational value of the Convention by inciting a general discussion of its proceedings. The committees will keep the public informed concerning all matters connected with this meeting which possess qualities of general interest. It will also aim to inform the members of the profession at large who cannot attend, of what the Institute in Convention is doing.

In drawing to the close of this report permit us to say that, while we have endeavored wherever possible to supplant the promises of last year with the accomplishments of this, we feel that the possibilities for usefulness of this committee are almost without limit.

We desire to thank the President and other officers and all those Chairmen and members of sub-committees who have so loyally helped us in carrying forward our work. We are confident that these members can be counted upon to counsel and assist those who will take up the work where we leave off. After all, one of the functions of the chairman of each of these committees is to originate activities for and to expand the usefulness of all individual members. He should provide them with just the opportunities they are really waiting for and assign them duties which they, as important and indivisable units of our great Institute, are eager and competent to perform.

He should search the archives of his mind for interesting facts, and should have the faculty of recognizing the value of others when he sees or hears them. And he must not keep them to himself. He should instantly disseminate them in channels of his choosing that their advantage may be multiplied to the greatest possible extent.

If he enters upon his work with an unbounded enthusiasm, it will surely become contagious and will be an inspiration to all.

We have such a task before us in educating the rublic to a fuller appreciation of the aesthetic and economic value, to the client and to the community, of a good architect's services that we must constantly present the subject in all its phases where the great public can see it. By this means, as well as through our work itself, we can bring about a recognition of the decided advantage, not to say the necessity, of employing an architect for all work, great or small, within the sphere of the profession.

Chairmen of sub-committees in each of the Chapters, in co-operation with the Secretaries and other officers, can see that the activities of the Chapter are more fully recorded, distributing the addresses of Presidents, extracts from reports of Secretaries, of Committees, etc., to The Journal and to newspapers and non-technical publications; can arrange for wider distribution of The Journal; can arrange with others to prepare special articles and publish and distribute them; can arrange to have papers read at public and semi-public meetings, also to have lectures on architecture and architectural practice and city planning delivered before composite audiences in public libraries, before Civic Associations, M. C. A.'s, Builders' Exchanges and many other dies. They can arrange to have pictures illustrative bodies. of the finest examples of architecture hung in all public schools and many other places, and to place therein reproductions of the best paintings and sculptural work. They can write to the newspapers and popular publications correcting any erroneous statements-calling attention when buildings are illustrated without mentioning the architect's name, to this omission, congratulating the publishers when names are mentioned. They can keep the public, through the newspapers, informed about conventions, both before and after taking place, giving names of delegates as elected and so on. The opportunities surround us on all sides. What we must do is to see them and to take advantage of them. That is what is expected of our committee and of its sub-committees, but to do this we must seek and secure the co-operation of every officer and member of every Chapter in the American Institute of Architects. In doing this we will be serving one of the ends for which our committee has been created, namely, "to instruct the public on matters pertaining to architecture, that the general level of the public taste may be elevated and a demand for a higher standard of design and better type of construction shall result."

Respectfully submitted by

FRANK C. BALDWIN,
D. K. BOYD, Chairman,
(Of Committee before it was so recently enlarged.)

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The Proceedings of the 47th Annual Convention

Report of Committee on Allied Arts to the Fortyseventh Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects:

The Committee on Allied Arts has endeavored to carry into effect the establishment of an annual prize for collaborative work at the School of Rome, as suggested in its report to the Forty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects and as recommended by resolution of that body.

We regret the unavoidable delays encountered in arranging details with the authorities of the Roman School, and to the end that further delays be avoided, we suggest that the recommendation of the last convention be by this convention made an instruction.

We have taken to heart the findings of the committee appointed to report on the reports of Standing Committees, and wish to thank that committee for its support of our suggestions; we doubt, however, the wisdom of further extending American Institute machinery by adding Chapter Sub-Committees of the Committee on Allied Arts, as recommended. We ask, rather, to be allowed to define the full list of Arts that are to be officially recognized as "Allied Arts" and to add to the roster of our committee a regular representative of each art, science, or craft, that may be so recognized. As a result of the last convention's action, a representative of the landscapist's art has been added to our committee, thus breaking away from the traditional triumvirate—Architecture, Sculpture and Painting, and giving recognition once for all, to this fundamental science, as an "Allied Art."

The suggestion that our work should, to a large extent, be co-operative with that of the Committee on Education, is accepted with alacrity. We go so far as to hope that the Committee on Education may be willing to turn its most active attention to the providing of means for collaborative study for American students right here at home.

Mr. Blashfield's associates in the Committee on Allied Arts take this opportunity to acknowledge their special obligation to Mr. Blashfield for so ably emphasizing the principles for which the committee stands, in his admirable paper read before the last American Institute Convention, and also to Mr. Cass Gilbert for his prompt and graceful appreciation of Mr. Blashfield's effort, uttered from the floor of the convention.

Summarizing the present ambitions of our com-

mittee:

We hope that the convention now in session may find it advisable to make such recommendations and give such instructions as shall make the American Institute of Architects proposed annual prize for collaborative work at the Roman School an accomplished fact;

We hope that steps may be taken to so modify our constitution and by-laws, that a representative of each of the Arts accepted as an "Allied Art," may have regular membership in this committee, whether holding membership in the American Institute of Architects, or not:

We hope that our committee may be instructed to define that Arts to be officially recognized as belonging to the Allied Arts group, and to add to its membership an eminent representative of each of the branches so added to our present list;

We hope that the Committee on Education may be instructed to foster in all proper ways collaborative study and the establishment of means to that end;

We hope that the Committee on Publicity and the Journal of the Institute may be instructed to spread abroad, as a fundamental American Institute principle, the belief that sympathetic, intelligent collaboration among the Allied Arts is, and always has been, the only sure road to a worthy architecture in any age or any land:

And finally we hope that the whole membership of the American Institute of Architects will help the campaign for more effective combined effort in architectural work, by individually sounding a warning against architectural specialism and by shouting whenever and wherever possible the slogan of its Allied Arts Committee-Collaboration!

E. H. BLASHFIELD, CHARLES A. PLATT, LORADO TAFT, H. VAN BUREN MAGONIGLE, THOMAS R, KIMBALL, Chairman.

Prosperity

No matter how we look at business conditions, the great mass of people keep on eating and living and clothing themselves. They build new houses, remodel old ones and "keep a goin'." To keep their trade we will have to keep on going after it.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIR-CULATION, ETC., OF "THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHI-TECT," PUBLISHED MONTHLY, 725 CHRON-ICLE BLDG., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

4 4

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J. A. DRUMMOND, Editor and Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-sixth day of March, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

PERCY E. TOWNE,
Notary Public, San Francisco, Calif.
My commission expires January 11, 1916.

Panama Canal Statistics

Length, of Canal, shore to shore, 41½ miles. Length, deep water to deep water, 50 miles. Minimum depth of Canal, 41 feet.

Width of Canal channel, from 300 to 1,000 feet. Sea-level approach from deep water, Atlantic side,

to Gatun Locks, about 7 miles long.

High level canal from Gatun to Pedro Miguel, about 31½ miles long and 85 feet above sea level. Sea-level approach from deep water, Pacific side,

to Miraflores Locks, about 8 miles.

Time needed for passage of ships, 10 hours.

Three tiers of duplicate locks at Gatun, Atlantic

Two tiers of duplicate locks at Miraflores and one at Pedro Miguel, Pacific side.

All lock chambers have a usable length of 1,000

feet and a width of 110 feet.

Lift of each tier of locks, about 28 feet. Gatun Dam, length of crest, about 8,000 feet. Gatun Dam, extreme width, 2,100 feet.

Gatun Dam will form lake about 164 square miles

in area

Culebra Cut, 9 miles long. Tidal oscillation, Atlantic side, 2½ feet. Tidal oscillation, Pacific side, 21 feet. Official opening of Canal, January 1, 1915. Total excavation, 242,135,000 cubic yards. Total amount of concrete, 5,000,000 cubic yards. Average number of men employed, 45,000. 100 steam shovels and 18 dredges on the job. Slides into Culebra Cut, 20,266,000 cubic yards. Suez Canal tolls in 1912 were \$1.32 per ton. Area Canal Zone, 448 square miles. Estimated total cost to the U.S., \$375,000,000.

4 4 **Better Fire Protection**

Is the architect responsible in part for the enormous fire losses in this country, is it within his power to di-minish those losses, and if so should the architects of the country make special efforts to insure a greater exemption of buildings from this destructive toll were among the questions touched upon at the regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Architects' Business Association, held Tuesday evening, February 24. It was one of several interesting subjects broached.

This particular topic came into consideration when one of the members, Frank D. Chase, also president of the recently organized Chicago chapter of the National Fire Protection Association, made some remarks on the aims and purposes of that organization. His statements were thought-producing. They raised the question whether the energies of the architectural profession should be specially directed towards the elimination or decrease of fire losses, to a greater extent than they

It is not purely an ethical or public-spirited propo-The element of professional success enters into it. As one speaker said, the only asset an architect possesses, aside from his knowledge and ability, is his satisfied clients. At the outstart of his remarks Mr. Chase referred to the relatively enormous fire losses in the United States as compared with those of European The American annual fire waste amounts to nearly \$300,000,000. It is nearly \$3 per capita, while in England the per capita loss is only 35 cents. This loss, Mr. Chase said, must be reduced and the architects must help to reduce it. Their vocation in the designing of buildings and in the supervision of construction placed them directly in line for assistance in this important The speaker referred to an instance in his own practice, the construction of an Indiana factory. owner brought plans, which from a fire insurance point of view were simply "rotten." He refused to undertake the work and when finally permitted to proceed with his own plans he reduced the insurance on the building 50 cents per \$100, resulting in a consider-

able net saving.

And Mr. Chase spoke of the purposes of the National Fire Protection Association, to make standards under guidance of which the fire waste may be checked, and to educate people to the observance of these standards. The Chicago chapter has a membership of 250, which should, he said, be increased to 5,000. The next annual convention of the national organization is to be held in Chicago in May. The literature it sends out constantly is highly useful to the architect and valuable to the people at large. By way of illustration he mentioned among others a standard building ordinance designed for small cities and towns, too small to have a building code, but which if adopted would safeguard the people of those communities.

4 4 4 Trade Notes

Architect A. C. Lutzens moved to 504 Underwood building, San Francisco.
Architect W. B. Bell, Portland, moved from the

Worcester block to 550 Sherlock building.

Architect Carl Jabelousky, Spokane, has moved his office from 441 Peyton building to 737 same building. Architect R. A. Nicolis of Vancouver, B. C., has

moved from the Rogers building to 926 Birks building. Architect Ernest J. Kump, Rowell building, Fresno, desires literature and samples for his newly opened office.

Architect A. J. Mazuritte has moved his office from 276 Bacon building, to 463 Albany block, Oakland, Cal.

Architect T. Thoresen, formerly in the L. A. Investment building, Los Angeles, has opened offices in Gooding, Ida.

Architect Erwin Schaefer of Oakland has moved from the Bacon building to larger quarters in the Plaza building.

Architect Carl Nuese has recently withdrawn from the firm of Wyss-Thalman Co., architects, of Hewes building, San Francisco.

Arthur G. Lindley, architectural designer, has moved his offices from 1101 Hollingsworth building to

suite 412 in the same building.

Architect V. O. Wallingford has moved his office from 623 Timkin building, San Diego, Cal., to 315 Goodrich building, Phoenix, Ariz.

Greene & Finger, architects of Houston and Gal-

veston, Texas, have opened a new office in the First National Bank building at Houston.

Architects Needham & Cline have moved their offices from the Wright & Callender building to 615-6 Brockman building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Architect Aaron H. Gould, with offices until re-

cently at the Worcester building, Portland, is now located in the Henry building, Portland.

Architect Leonard L. Jones has moved his offices from the I. W. Hellman building to 1125 Central building, where he will have a suite of rooms.

Architect C. Werner, formerly of O'Brien & Werner, San Francisco, has opened his office at 952 Phelan building. Samples and catalogues are requested.

Birger H. Ewing and Clarence P. Tedford have established architectural offices in rooms 12 and 13, Orange Co. Savings & Trust Co. building, Santa Ana.

Gladding, McBean & Co. furnished all the architectural terra cotta used on the Orpheum theatre, Salt Lake City, Utah. G. Albert Lansburg, architect, San

The architectural firm of Keith & Whitehouse of Spokane, Wash., has been dissolved, Mr. G. H. Keith and H. C. Whitehouse taking separate offices in the

Hutton building.
Architects Sweatt & Levesque, Mohawk building, Spokane, Wash., will hereafter be known as Sweatt, Levesque & Diamond, C. T. Diamond having become associated with the firm.

The Hoffman Heater Co., Lorain, Ohio, have opened a branch office and store at 397 Sutter street, San Francisco. They have installed an elegant and large display of their heaters.

T. G. Arrowsmith is in charge of the Pacific Coast branch office. All parties will be dealing direct with the firm and not through any agency.

Architect W. S. Greene has withdrawn from the firm of Blanchard, Greene & Tifal, and will continue the practice of architecture independently at 922 Van Nuys building, Los Angeles.

Architect Otto Janssen with Walter E. Welch, associate, has opened offices at 422 Chamber of Commerce building. Catalogues, price lists and other trade literature and samples will be appreciated.

Architect C. A. Houghtaling, with offices at 507 Henry building, Portland, has taken L. L. Dougan, an

architectural designer, into partnership, and the firm name hereafter will be Houghtaling & Dougan.

Architect N. W. Mohr, formerly at 409 Bankers' Inv. building, San Francisco, and of the firm Mohr Bros., architects, is now at 302 same building, and Occar Mohr, the other member of the firm will operate Oscar Mohr, the other member of the firm, will operate independently.

Architects Sylvanus B. Marston, and Garrett B. Van Pelt, Jr., announce their association together under the firm name of Marston & Van Pelt. The offices will be continued in rooms 600-602 Chamber of Commerce building, Pasadena, Cal.

Architects Chas. E. Butner and Edw. Glass of Fresno, have formed a partnership and have offices in the Republican building in that city. Mr. Butner is recently from Colorado, where he was associated with the firm of McLaren & Thomas.

R. N. Nason and company is especially proud of the work that has been done with Opaque Flat Finish on the Wiltshire Hotel building, on Stockton street, near Sutter, the large fifteen-story structure, of which Mc-Donald & McDonald are the architects, and Gus V. Daniels, the painter.

Ten architects, one each in San Francisco, Phila-delphia, Baltimore, Boston, St. Louis, Chicago and Washington, and three in New York, have been invited by the George Washington Memorial association to compete in drawing plans for the George Washington Memorial building to be built at Washington,

The architectural firm of Neher & Skilling, 709 Garland building, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Skilling will continue in the same office and Mr. Neher will spend the summer in Europe, but meanwhile will make his headquarters with Mr. Skilling while devoting his time to personal business affairs.

The work that was done with Opaque Flat Finish on this job speaks for itself. It produces a soft velvet tint, which is washable, and thus is the article that all hotel and apartment house people can see the beauty

in using on account that the walls can be easily washed with soap and water, so that they are as good as ever, which is impossible with an ordinary tint.

Mr. J. B. Losey, special architectural representative of Berry Bros., Detroit, Mich., recently arrived in San Francisco to exploit the advantages and fine points of their famous brands of varnish before the western trade. Their goods are very well known, being highly advertised from every angle, and they have an office and factory in San Francisco, also carry the largest stock of anyone on the coast.

G. Bernfield, a prominent architect of Johannesburg, South Africa, while on a visit in San Francisco recently was very much impressed with the western type of American architecture. He made a special mention of this fact and was also much impressed with the western spirit and method of doing business. He is anticipating locating in California if he can arrange his business matters in South Africa.

4 Novel Advertising

4

Moving picture shows are utilized nowadays both to entertain and advertise. W. P. Fuller & Company, the paint people, have sent out a very entertaining photo play wherein a story of household interest is told, environed by clever advertising of the firm. The towns on the circuit are billed in the same way as is done in the show business. A dealer's store, with ample window space, is secured, where demonstrations are given during the day, showing the practical application and finish of the advertised article. At night the public is invited to view the moving picture, which is thrown on a screen inside the store window. Crowds attend the evening entertainment and are evidently much pleased with the "Tale of Paint" shown. This modern method of advertising has proven a big factor in creating a demand for a paint specialty that every household needs.

4 4 CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco-Architects MacDonald & MacDonald, Holbrook

San Francisco—Architects MacDonald & MacDonald, Holbrook building, will prepare plans for the construction of a seven-story and basement reinforced concrete addition to be made to the Union Square Hotel at Post and Stockton streets, which will cost \$162,000. Architect W. G. Hind, 46 Kearny street, is taking figures for a five-story and basement brick apartment house to be erected for Dr. Clyde Payne on Bush and Stockton streets, at a cost of \$35,000. Architect C. A. Meussdorffer, Humboldt Bank building, has completed plans for the construction of a seven-story and basement reinforced concrete apartment house to be erected at the corner of Powell and California streets for A. W. Wilson, and will cost \$150,000.

\$150,000.

Architects Rousseau & Rousseau, Monadnock building, have completed plans for a six-story and basement hotel and store building for P. J. Garland, to be erected at the corner of Geary and Larkins streets, and to cost \$125,000.

Architect L. Mastropasqua, 580 Washington street, has completed plans for a four-story and basement reinforced concrete hotel for Nicola Capurro, 1351 Grant avenue, to be erected on the corner of Broadway and Bartol place.

Architects Smith & Stewart, 244 Kearny street, have nearly completed plans for a seven-story and basement brick and steel hotel to be erected on the north side of O'Farrell street near Taylor, and to cost \$75,000.

Architect Lewis P. Hobart, Crocker building, will complete

and to cost \$75,000.

Architect Lewis P. Hobart, Crocker building, will complete working drawings for the new hospital buildings which are to be erected at the Affiliated Colleges by the Regents of the University of California. It is to be Class A type and will cost about \$600,000.

Los Angeles—Architects Morgan, Walls & Morgan, 1127 Van Nuys building, have completed plans for the construction of a twelve-story and basement office building to be erected at the northeast corner of Seventh and Broadway, for the Hass Building company of San Francisco. It will be Class A construction and of reinforced concrete, and will cost \$450,000.

Architect Myron Hunt, Hibernian building, is taking bids on the revised plans for the proposed music hall at Pomona College.

Architect John B. Nicholson, 912 Wright & Callender building, Architect John B. Nicholson, 912 Wright & Callender building, has completed plans for a four-story store and hotel building to be erected on East Sixth street near San Pedro street, for Mr. Phillips. The cost will be about \$40,000.

Architect I. H. Seehorn, 328 South Clay street, has completed plans for two fireproof buildings to be erected on Sunset boulevard near Hill street, for the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart. They will cost about \$50,000.

Los Angeles—Architect Chas. Gordon, Los Angeles Inv. building, is preparing plans for a twelve-story hotel, Class A construction, to be erected at 136-40 South Spring street, by Verne H. Carter, and to cost \$250,000.

Architects Webb & O'Neil, Lankershim building, are now pre-

Architects Webb & O'Neil, Lankershim building, are now preparing plans for a four-story and basement brick and steel apartment house to be erected on Figueroa street near Fourth, and to cost \$70,000.

Pasadena-Architects Parkinson & Bergstrum, 1035 Security rasadena—Architects Parkinson & Bergstrum, 1035 Security building, Los Angeles, have been instructed to complete plans and specifications for a Class A reinforced concrete office building to be built at the northeast corner of East Colorada street and Marengo avenue, Pasadena, for the Citizens Savings Bank of that city. The cost will be about \$100,000.

Berkeley—Architect Wm. H. Ratcliff, Jr., First National Bank building, Berkeley, has completed working drawings for three frame fire houses to be erected in the City of Berkeley. One building will be erected on LeRoy street, one on Ellis street, and the third on Claremont.

Architect Ratcliff has also completed plans for a five-story and basement apartment house to be erected for Geo, Clark and J. A. Elston, Berkeley. It will be Class C construction and will cost

Oakland-Architects Thomas & Oliver, Pantages Theatre build-

oakland—Architects Thomas & Orlvel, Falliages Theatre building, has prepared plans for a seven-story and basement brick and steel apartment house for Roger Coit, to cost \$80,000.

Glendale—Architect Norman F. Marsh, 212 Broadway, Central building, is completing working plans for the two new brick high school buildings to be erected at Glendale. The cost will be about \$65,000

\$65,000.

Sacramento—Architect James Seadler, Sacramento, has completed plans for a two to four-story and basement reinforced concrete packing plant, for Swanton Meat Packing Co. This is to be reinforced concrete construction and to cost \$200,000.

Brawley—Architect L. Roehrig, American Bank building, Los Angeles, is preparing plans for a four-story and basement brick hotel to be erected by the Brawley Imperial Co., at a cost of \$100,000.

Alturas—Architect de Longschamps of Reno, Nev., has completed working drawings for the new County Court House to be erected for Modoc county in Alturas, at a cost of approximately \$90,000.

Bishop—Architect G. C. Clements of Bishop, is taking figures for the construction of a one-story and basement reinforced concrete school which is to be erected at Bishop at a cost of \$35,000.

school which is to be erected at Bishop at a cost of \$35,000.

Bakersfield—Architect Thomas B. Wiseman, Producers' National Bank building, Bakersfield, is preparing plans for a two-story and basement frame Parential school for Kern county.

Cocoran—Architect J. Carl Thayer, Fresno, is preparing plans for a two-story and basement brick school for the Corcoran Union High school, at a cost of \$40,000.

Hillsborough—Architect Willis Polk, Merchants Exchange building, has been commissioned to prepare plans for a large country home for William Bourn, president of the Spring Valley Water company, at Hillsborough, which will cost \$200,000.

OREGON.

Portland, Ore.—Architects Doyle & Patterson will prepare plans for a twelve-story building for Meier & Frank, Portland, Ore., the cost of which will be \$1,250,000.

Preliminary plans have been prepared for the proposed Natatorium, by Architects Whitehouse & Fouilhoux, Wilcox building. The building will cost \$75,000.

Architects Tourtellotte & Hummel, Rothchild building, Portland, are preparing plans for a five-story and basement reinforced concrete hospital for the Emanuel Lutheran hospital, 209 Tenth street, at a cost of \$45,000.

Architect Aaron H. Gould, Henry building, has been commissioned to prepare plans for a reinforced concrete theatre to be erected on Stock and Park streets, and to cost \$100,000.

A deal was recently closed between the Blake-McFall Paper Co. and O. E. Heintz of the Pacific Iron Works, for the leasing of a large building to be built on property owned by Mr. Heintz, located at East Ankeny street, between East Second and Third streets. It will cost \$100,000 and will be five stories high.

Architect J. D. Dautoff will probably be commissioned to prepare plans for a \$30,000 lodge and club building to be erected for the B'nai B'rith Building association.

Architects Hunziker & Preusse, Eugene, have been commissioned to prepare plans for a three-story and basement brick school house for the City of Eugene, to cost \$110,000.

Eugene, Ore.—Architects Hunzicker & Preusse are preparing plans for the erection of a five-story pressed brick business building structure to cost \$50,000.

La Grande, Ore.—Architects Houghtaling & Dougan, Henry building, Portland, are making plans for a Catholic church at La Grande, Ore., to cost close to \$40,000. The structure will be of stone, brick and terra cotta.

Salem, Ore.—The State Architect Knighton is completing plans for the State Industrial School for Girls, the building to be erected in this city at a cost of \$60,000.

Pendleton, Ore.—Architects Tourtellotte & Hummel, Rothchild building, Portland, have the plans for improvements on the Pendleton Hotel, which will cost \$45,000.

Seaside, Ore.—Architect F. Manson White, Seaside, has completed plans for a two-story and basement reinforced concrete hotel and store building to be erected for Alex Gilbert & Son, at a cost of \$50,000

Klamath Falls, Ore.—Architect Earl Veghte has been commissioned to prepare plans for a new city hall, pressed brick construction, and to cost \$30,000.

Sutherlin, Ore.—Architect Earl A. Roberts of Portland, is preparing plans for a hotel and store building to be erected at Sutherlin, Ore. The structure will cost \$30,000.

WASHINGTON.

Seattle, Wash.—The Henry Broderick Co., Inc., has taken a 99-year lease on site at the corner of Second avenue and contemplates the erection of a modern fire-proof skyscraper of more than ten stories at a cost of \$600,000.

Seattle, Wash.-Architect E. W. Houghton, Collins building, completing plans for the construction of the four-story \$100,000 concrete and steel theater building for August Paulsen in Spokane,

Seattle, Wash.—Architect A. B. Pracna, Railway Exc. building, is completing plans for a \$50,000 shingle mill to be erected in Everett, Wash., by the C. B. Lumber & Shingle Co.

Oroville, Wash.—Plans are being prepared by Architect Harlan Thomas, Arcade building, this city, for the constructing of a one-story and basement concrete building for the First National Bank at Oroville, Wash., at a cost of \$10,000.

Olympia, Wash.—Seattle Architects Blackwell & Baker have prepared plans and specifications for the joint Olympia and Thurston County Carnegie Library to be built at the corner of Seventh and Franklin streets. Work to start on structure not later than April 1st.

Tacoma, Wash.—Bids are now being taken by Architect R. E. Borhek, Savage-Scofield building, for the \$50,000 theater building for Eugene Levy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Denver, Colo.—Architects Fisher & Fisher are making plans for a \$40,000 apartment house at 1442 Grant street.

Revised plans for the new postoffice are now being prepared

by the Government architect.
Colorado Springs, Colo.—The Moose Lodge are anticipating the expenditure of \$2,000,000 for a sanatarium for tuberculosis in

Roosevelt, Mt.—Watkins & Birch, architects of Salt Lake City, are preparing plans for the high school, to cost \$40,000.

Reno, Nev.—Architect W. J. De Longschamps has completed plans for the Nevada building at the Exposition, San Francisco, to

plans for the Nevada building at the Exposition, San Francisco, to cost \$25,000.

Casper, Wyo.—W. C. Metzger announces that plans for the erection of a brewery at this place will be prepared at once by Architect Fred Widmann. Estimated cost \$100,000.

Douglas, Wyo.—Architects Rose & Peterson, Kansas City, Mo., have prepared plans for the erection of a \$45,000 high school building at this place.

Lewistown Mont—Plans are being prepared by Architects.

at this place.

Lewistown, Mont.—Plans are being prepared by Architects Wasmansdorff & Eastmen for the erection of a new building by the Fergus County Realty association, which will be used as the local postoffice. Estimated cost to be \$30,000.

Douglas, Wyo.—Architects Rose & Peterson of Kansas City, Mo., are preparing plans and specifications for the erection of a high school building here. It will cost \$45,000.

New Westminister, B. C.—Architect J. H. Bowman is making plans to rebuild the Woodstock Co. Mill, recently destroyed by fire. New building to cost \$75,000.

Vancouver, B. C.—Plans were prepared by Architects Tegan & Vezina, Metropolitan building, for the proposed brick school and club building on Haro street for the Church of the Holy Rosary, to cost \$100,000.

Architect J. J. Donnellan, of Vancouver will prepare classifications.

Architect J. J. Donnellan, of Vancouver, will prepare plans for theatre to be erected here for Alexander Pantages, to cost

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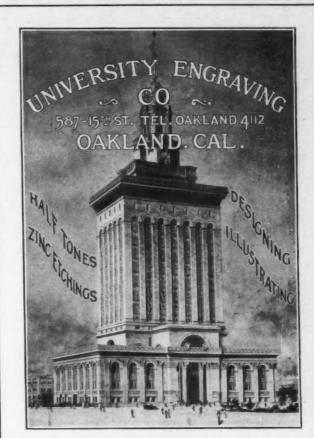
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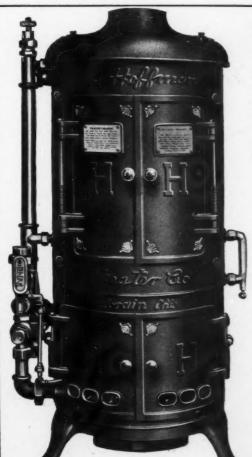
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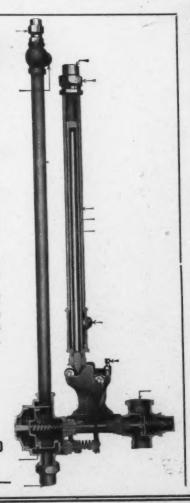
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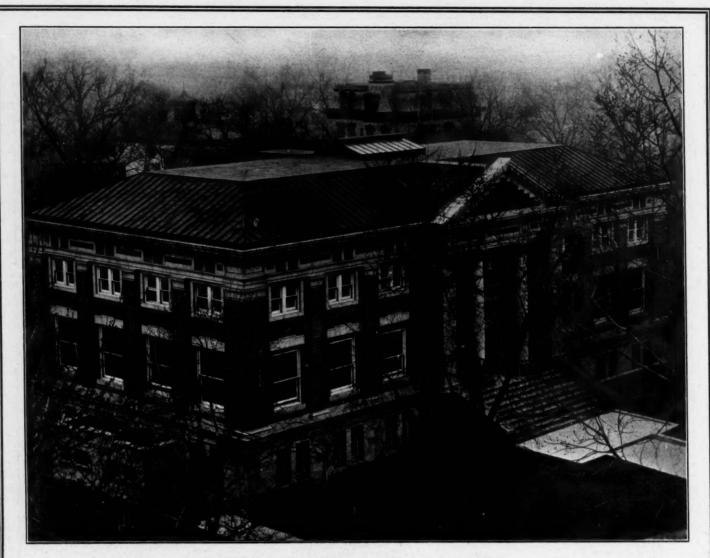
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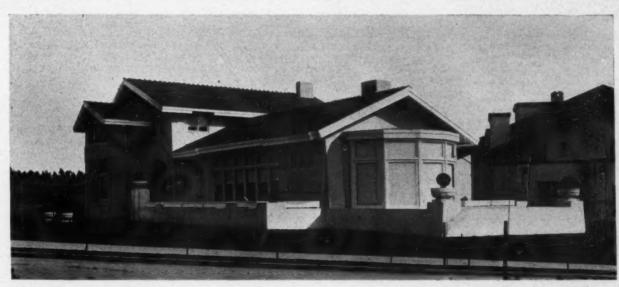
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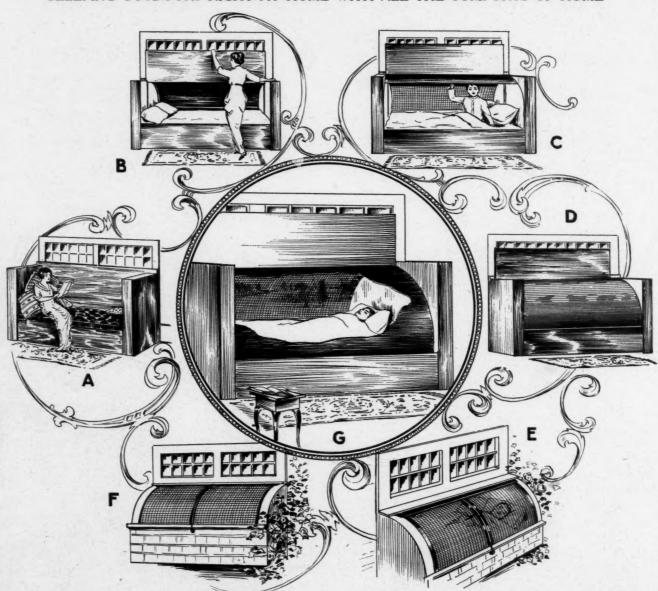
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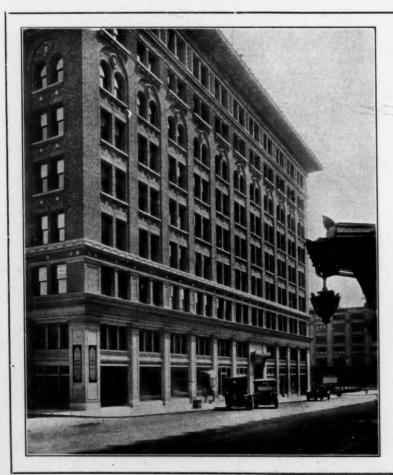
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